The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

E. M. Shepard
1403 Benton Av
'08

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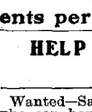

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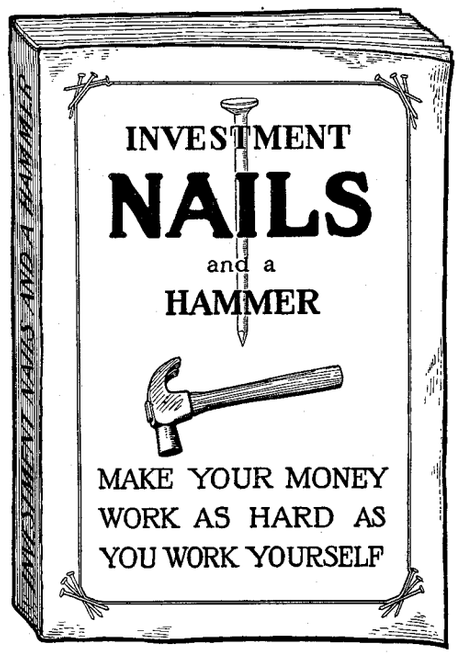

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VOL. XXXVI., NO. 20 NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 943

TOPICS OF THE DAY

PREDICTING MR. TAFT'S NOMINATION

THE campaign has now reached a point where many editors feel safe in definitely predicting Secretary Taft's nomination. The most weighty of these prophets is the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which declares its belief that the Secretary will "enter the convention with a majority of the delegates behind him, and be nominated on the first ballot." The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) records a similar belief prevailing in all quarters, and many other papers agree. "It certainly looks that way" to the Topeka *State Journal* (Rep.); and the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) says it has foreseen this result "for a long time." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) and the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Rep.) coincide in the same opinion.

The Tribune's prediction is made in the following paragraph. After some preliminary remarks it declares:

"There is, however, no merit in preserving an attitude of uncertainty when uncertainty has ceased to exist. It is our conviction, based on the facts which we have published, and on probabilities so strong as to be scarcely distinguishable from facts, that the choice of the Republican convention for President of the United States has now been determined and that the nomination of Mr. Taft has been foreordained. If nothing more than what seems to be already in sight should occur between this date and June 16 our belief is that Mr. Taft would enter the convention with a secure majority of the delegates behind him and be nominated on the first ballot—probably by not fewer than 520 votes out of 980. But the tide is setting so strongly in his favor that the natural process of accretion is likely to increase his majority beyond the dimensions now clearly discernible. And we may add, for the benefit of those who are conjecturing the result of expected contests, that control of the committee on credentials by the Taft forces is already absolutely assured."

The Boston *Transcript*, which is in many ways the most weighty Republican paper in New England, quotes the New York *Evening Post* as saying that Mr. Taft may have "the comfortable assurance that, barring accidents, his nomination for the Presidency is assured," and adds that this estimate "is entirely accurate." *The Transcript* continues:

"All the anti-Taft prospects have really narrowed down to the possibility of nominating Roosevelt. Persons who originally expected to defeat Taft by a conservative of the old order still insist, with an air of mystery, that Taft is to be eventually displaced by his great chief. Their surmise is deserving of some investigation. How is Roosevelt's displacement of Taft to be accomplished? Are the Taft delegates, acknowledged to be in a practical majority, to go over to Roosevelt simply because they do not want to nominate the man whom they are supposed to favor? Are the allies committed to various favorite sons, the only unifying purpose of whose whole campaign has been a natural opposition to Roosevelt, likely to demand the nomination of Roosevelt himself, because they do not like Taft? Does a lack of appetite for half a loaf make an invalid want a whole loaf? The allies may not like Taft, but they certainly prefer him to at least one other man in the world. There are, besides, a few genuinely unpledged delegates. Perhaps they may become obstreperous, believing that they hold the balance of power, and demand Roosevelt as a price of their support. This, it may be incidentally remarked, is not in line with the motive which has at any stage actuated the unpledged movement. And yet from only one of these three sources could a Taft-displacing movement be derived. Any of these is obviously contrary to all reasonable probability.

"Half the delegates will apparently go to Chicago clearly committed to Taft; less than 25 per cent. of the total will be committed, by the broadest stretch of courtesy, to all other candidates combined. The remaining 25 per cent. may represent various stages of uncertainty, such as the contested seats and the genuinely unpledged. No national committee could decide all the election contests against Taft, even if it were so disposed. And that body is to-day for Taft. In short, *The Evening Post's* proviso, 'barring accident' aside from the so-called 'acts of God,' includes no very wide range of possibilities."

Turning to the Independent and Democratic press, one finds the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.) declaring that Mr. Taft's nomination on the first ballot "seems absolutely certain." The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) says his choice is "practically assured," and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) believes that "Mr. Taft is as sure of the Republican nomination as Mr. Bryan of the Democratic nomination," and the latter it considers a certainty. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) sizes up the situation thus:

"The opposition to Judge Taft's nomination has practically collapsed. He has a majority of the delegates already elected. He has back of him all the power, prestige, and popularity of the Roosevelt Administration. None of the other candidates has any considerable support outside his own State. Most of them can count on only a complimentary vote. None of them could deliver his delegates to Hughes or Cannon or Knox or Fairbanks.

"All four of these opposing candidates are personally friendly to Taft. In the end they will prefer his nomination to the alternative of Roosevelt's renomination, knowing that they must take one or the other.

"The sooner they make this position plain the better it will be for the country. All of them know that Taft is sure to be nominated. All of them should realize that public assurance of his nomination would be a great stimulus to prosperity. By removing popular uncertainty as to the action of the Republican convention they would aid greatly in the restoration of confidence. For if Mr. Bryan is as sure of the Democratic nomination as he pretends, nothing remains in doubt but the size of Judge Taft's majority."

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) finds "nothing on the

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MRS. JOHN A. JOHNSON.

Republican horizon worth mentioning but the candidacy of William Howard Taft." It goes on to declare, however, that his political strength is "manufactured" and "hand-made," and he "personally elicits no enthusiasm whatever." It adds:

"The situation is a curious one. The strength of the Taft candidacy, the backbone of the boom, is Theodore Roosevelt. From the day when the Secretary first emerged as a distinct possibility to the moment when the 'you-must-take-Taft-or-me' ultimatum frightened the 'interests' into line, Taft has been made by Theodore Roosevelt. The Republicans, left to themselves, might have chosen somebody else. The President himself apparently believes this. Good authority attaches to him the openly expressed opinion that if Governor Hughes, early in his administration, had declared himself a Roosevelt man, and had run on to Washington now and then to consult the White House, the Governor might now have the nomination clinched.

"This means that, so far as the party system makes possible, Mr. Roosevelt has not merely named his successor, but established him. Further, this exercise and demonstration of personal power has been greeted, not with indignation, but with general applause. A Cæsar could wish no more."

In this connection it is interesting to note that the New York *Sun* still seems to think the "third-term" movement formidable. We quote the following details from its news columns:

"It has been known for several days that Republicans of New York State have taken very little stock in the Taft boom. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, has told his friends that he wouldn't be at all surprized to see the President renominated at Chicago.

"Ex-Governor Frank S. Black has had frequent conferences with William L. Ward, Republican national committeeman for the State, ex-Representative Lucius N. Littauer, George W. Aldridge, and others, at which the national situation was discust. At these conferences it was positively stated that President Roosevelt didn't want Taft nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and this statement was followed by the assertion that if Taft isn't nominated on the first ballot he won't be nominated at all, but that it will be Roosevelt.

"Speaker Cannon, it was declared, has gone over to Roosevelt—to the idea that Roosevelt should be renominated—and this explanation for the Speaker's alleged change of front was vouchsafed: 'The Speaker is a candidate for reelection. He believes Roosevelt for President can bring about the election of more Republican Congressmen than Taft or any other man. The present House is Republican by only fifty majority, and a change of twenty-six Congressmen would throw the House to the Democrats.' Ex-Governor Black and his friends are urging all Republicans not only in New York but in other States to put in their best licks to bring about Taft's nomination on the first ballot, on the argument that only by such a course can Roosevelt's renomination be prevented and the business interests of the country saved from further smash and collapse."

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, such opinions afford the President no little amusement as evidence that in their chagrin some of the enemies of his policies are losing "such sagacity as they normally enjoy."

A RIP VAN WINKLE WAR DEPARTMENT

MOST people are probably under the impression that the sanitary lessons of the Russo-Japanese War were promptly applied to our own Army, just as the example of the *Dreadnought* is being followed by our naval designers. We are told by Maj. Louis L. Seaman, however, that instead of making reforms, the department is "in the same prehistoric and imbecile state that has characterized it since its inauguration." Major Seaman was with the Japanese Army in its marvelous Manchurian campaign, is a life-member of the Japanese Red Cross, and wears several decorations bestowed by the Mikado. He has also had a large experience in the medical department of our Army, and was the first to bring to America the news of the Japanese system of camp sanitation, which resulted in the Japanese losing only half as many men by disease as by bullets, as contrasted with our loss in the war with Spain, "when fourteen men were needlessly sacrificed to ignorance and incompetency for every one who died on the firing-line or from battle casualties." The Japanese lost 27,168 by disease and 58,887 by wounds; our Army lost 3,681 by disease and 293 by wounds.

MRS. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

A bill is before Congress "to Increase the Efficiency of the Medical Department of our Army" (to quote its title), but Dr. Seaman avers in *The North American Review* (May) that it misses the crucial point of the whole matter by failing to give the medica officer the authority to enforce his demands. Says the writer:

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MRS. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

THINKING OF

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"The lessons of our own dreadful failures in the past, as well as of the brilliant successes of the Japanese, seem to have fallen on absolutely deaf ears, and to have been productive of no reform. The same antiquated policy of the medical department is upheld in this bill, a policy based on the theory that the *cure* of disease, rather than its *prevention*, is the duty of the medical officer. The phenomenal strides of sanitary science, made since the discovery of the microbic origin of disease, have been utterly ignored, and the medical officer, who should battle with the foe that in the past has killed eighty out of every hundred that fall in war, continues to be relegated to the rear, where his recommendations may be overruled by a line officer ignorant of the first principles of the science of sanitation or preventive hygiene. The officers of infantry, of cavalry, of engineering, or even of the signal service can issue their orders and have them obeyed, altho, together, they represent that part of the Army which kills but 20 per cent. of those that die in war; while the medical officer, who has to fight a foe that is four times more deadly in its ravages, can not issue a single order that will protect the health of the soldier, but can merely make a recommendation, which the commanding (line) officer may cast aside at will."

Major Seaman goes on in the following passage to compare Secretary Taft's department to Irving's famous character who snored away in the Catskills for twenty years:

"Will nothing ever awaken our authorities from their Rip Van Winkle dream, and arouse them to an appreciation of the requirements of the situation? The discovery of the microbic origin of disease by Pasteur, Koch, and Lister, and the finding of the secret key of sanitation, seem to have had no more effect in bringing about a reform than have our dreadful experiences and losses in the past, which later events have shown to be practically unnecessary. The fundamental basis of any effective reform must contain a provision conceding to the medical officer authority in his own department, authority, *not to command troops*, but to compel obedience to sanitary laws in barracks or camps, on the march or in bivouac, so they shall be able to respond to the command of others. Until this is done, the medical department will remain what it is to-day, a lamentable and deplorable failure, and all petty measures passed by Congress to increase its efficiency will avail nothing. Without heed to homes made desolate, and to the economic loss of valuable lives uselessly sacrificed, that might be saved for breadwinners in industrial pursuits, America will continue its insane policy of preferring pensions to prevention. As a result of our almost bloodless conflict with Spain, the rolls of our Pension Office to-day carry the names of 24,000 pensioners, over 19,000 of whom are invalids or survivors of the war; and over 18,000 additional claims are now pending, altho the total of the Cuban army of invasion was only 20,000 men. We paid in pensions last year $146,000,000, and the appropriation estimated for this year has increased to $151,000,000. More than half of this monstrous outlay could have been saved by an efficient medical department. No one is idiotic enough to believe that, had our home camps been under the supervision of the New York Board of Health, such disgraceful records of sickness and mortality would have resulted. And why? Simply because that Board would have had the power to enforce the sanitation that would have kept the men in a condition of vigorous health. . . . . .

"One stands aghast at the apathy of the Government when it is considered that the medical department fights the foe that kills the 80 per cent. of the victims of war, and that if invested with proper authority the department might save four-fifths of this dreadful loss, both in lives and in pensions. . . . . .

"If the slaughter of soldiers must go on, let our men be killed legitimately on the firing-line, fighting for the stake at issue, not drop by the wayside through preventable disease, 14 to 1, as they were in the Spanish-American war. It is for the fourteen who are uselessly sacrificed, not for the one who falls gallantly fighting, that this reform is demanded."

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MRS. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE GREAT TREASURY DEFICIT

THE Republican party is warned by one of its own leading organs, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, that the present "deficit at the beginning of a Presidential canvass is an awkward thing," altho it believes "the signs are for a steady improvement." If we are to believe a still higher Republican authority, however, Chairman Tawney, of the House Appropriations Committee, the signs are for a steady deterioration. At the end of April the Treasury showed a deficit of over $50,000,000, as compared with a surplus of over $55,000,000 a year before, making a difference of $105,000,000. By the end of June, when the fiscal year ends, Mr. Tawney predicts that the deficit will reach $60,000,000 or $65,000,000, as contrasted with a surplus of $87,000,000 on June 30, 1907, a difference of $150,000,000. And as if this were not enough, Mr. Tawney declares there will be an "almost certain deficit

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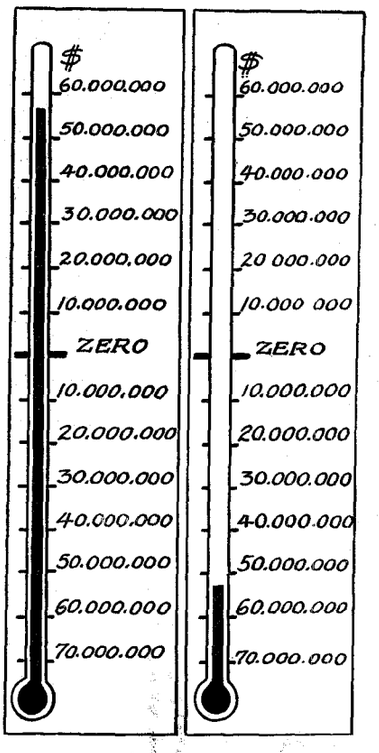
of not less than $150,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year."

This big balance on the wrong side of the ledger is attributed partly to the falling off in revenues, caused by the hard times, and partly to the increased government expenditures. The government expenses for April, 1908, for example, were nearly $12,000,000 in excess of its expenses for the same month of 1907. Not a few papers regard this increase as extravagance. Thus the New York *Globe* (Rep.) says:

"We have set up the most extravagant government the world has ever known, and year by year we are making it more extravagant. It is unpopular to talk economy—it is held to indicate smallness of mind. Is not this the richest country in the world? Can't we afford to have what we want when we want it? The older generation thought that one of the prime objects of administration was to keep expenditures down. Parties and public men boasted of what is now sneered at as cheeseparing. Now the man who opposes appropriations, instead of gaining popular applause, is likely to find himself considered a narrow-minded old fogy who is out of place in a generous age.

"The Administration of President Roosevelt is the most expensive this country has ever known during a time of peace. In every department of the Government there has been an increase of distribution—in most cases an increase relatively larger than our increase in wealth and population. The President has been an industrious writer of state papers. He has bombarded Congress with messages general and messages special. He has touched on almost every subject of mundane concern. Yet one looks in vain through the volumes of his writing to discover any more than perfunctory advice to keep expenditures down. He has been an adviser of new appropriations all along the line. No President in our history has shown a smaller development of the economy sense. He has many times shown extreme impatience when it was suggested that while a particular thing might be good, perhaps the Government could not afford it. He has enlarged on how mean it was for an opulent country to tighten its purse-strings. . . . . .



ONE YEAR'S TREASURY RECORD.

On April 30, 1907, the Treasury showed a surplus of $56,475,751; on April 30, 1908, it showed a deficit of $51,644,614.

"Explaining by those responsible will do no good. No one will notice the defense that the money went for good objects. The Taft Administration may find itself embarrassed as was the second Cleveland Administration when the Supreme Court invalidated the income tax. Moreover, the country expects a revision of the tariff next year, and by revision it means smaller duties, with, in all probability, a smaller revenue. This Congress is doing what it can to block tariff revision, not merely directly by refusing to act, but indirectly by doing what it can to create a financial condition that will make revision next year extremely difficult. Nor can one ignore the possible injury to business if next year the Government is out of funds and is compelled to borrow to meet running expenses. From whatever aspect the matter is viewed the contempt for the budget shown by the present Congress is calculated to arouse apprehension."

Governmental extravagance is fatally easy in a country like ours, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), but when the people finally awaken to a realization of it the politicians will regret too late. In its own words:

"It appears to be a paradox to say that democracy is spendthrift, for one would think that excessive care, rather than excessive freedom, would characterize the people in the use of their own hoards. The explanation is found in the old adage, 'Everybody's business is nobody's business.' Not only does the aggregate outgo look insignificant when calculated per capita, but so large a part of the taxation is indirect as to preclude the average taxpayer from knowing what he has to give."

ECHOES OF A "SOCIAL-EQUALITY" DINNER

OUT of his place, says the Nashville *Banner*, the negro is "dynamite on a runaway wagon." This phrase illuminates the comment of many Southern papers on the "mixt" banquet held recently under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Society of Greater

HOW MISSISSIPPI IS FOR TAFT.
—Llanuza in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

SOME ONE WAS BUSY LAST WEEK.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

THE BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATOR.

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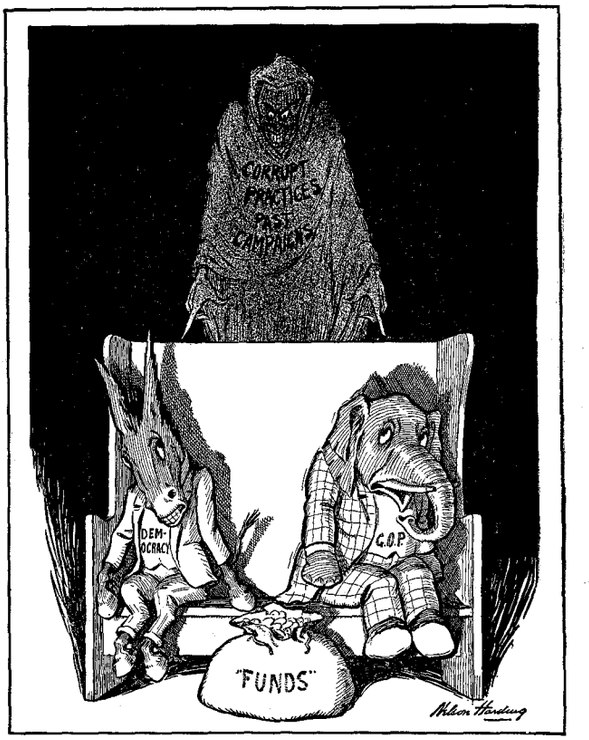
FRIGHTENED AT HIS OWN HANDIWORK.
—Blessington in the Houston *Post*.



HAUNTED.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CAMPAIGN-FUND PUBLICITY IN CARTOON.

New York. The banqueters, numbering about a hundred in all, were cultivated negroes and whites, men and women, whose object in meeting was the serious discussion of certain racial and sociological problems. The spirit of human brotherhood and the evils of caste were emphasized by the various speakers, chief among whom were Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Evening Post*, and Mr. Hamilton Holt, managing editor of *The Independent*. As Mr. Holt has been widely misquoted as advocating interracial marriages on this occasion we quote his own words to a reporter explaining what his actual reference to the subject was:

"I said in my speech that there were four ways of dealing with the race problem. Those ways were extermination, deportation, assimilation, and education. The first two, I remarked, were impossible. I said that intermarriage, if it were between white men and colored women and not between colored men and white women, would bleach the race, but I rejected this as a proper solution. I then laid stress upon the education of the negro race as the best means of dealing with the problem."

Nothing in recent years has so stirred the white people of the United States, asserts the Atlanta *Journal*, as this "social-equality" dinner. While this statement is probably more sweeping than the facts would warrant, and while much of the indignation which did find expression was undoubtedly due to the "yellow" tone given to the incident by some of the New York papers—many of these accounts, according to Mr. Villard, being "malicious and false"—there remains ample evidence that the idea of social equality between the races is not popular with the white press. Yet as the Rev. Madison C. Peters remarks, "it is worthy of note that America is the only country on the globe where to-day blacks and whites eating together would make a sensation."

Many of the leading spirits of the Cosmopolitan Society are Socialists, a fact which leads the New York *Times* to pillory the much-discust dinner as "an exhibition of Socialism in its nakedness." In the course of an editorial which is widely quoted in the South *The Times* goes on to say:

"This particular banquet, we think, provoking as it must the public disgust and indignation, will serve to call the attention of the community to certain forces of evil that have been rather actively at work of late, and will, if we mistake not, tend in a marked degree to check and destroy them through the odious exhibition now made of what they really mean. . . . . .

"The establishment of a race 'equality' and the intermarriage of whites with blacks are forbidden by an instinctive, prevailing, and unconquerable resolve and condition of mind. Prejudice is not the name for it, since the thing is not a matter to be judged, but a matter as to which belief and conviction are innate. That belief and that conviction are so nearly universal as to be quite beyond the possibility of change; their universality and their depth are so attested by the facts of human experience that to call them in question is everywhere felt to be a public affront.

"In the North we may be said to have no negro question, but there is a negro question in the South, and it would be well-nigh impossible to do the negroes of the South a greater injury than was done by these flabby-minded persons who assembled in New York City on Monday to talk about and to exemplify the social 'equality' of the races. The wise friends of the negro race, those high-minded and philanthropic men who have given of their time, their thought, and their substance for its welfare and advancement, will be appalled by this performance. In the South it will be discust with a degree of passion and resentment that must inevitably intensify existing differences and retard works of beneficence undertaken in behalf of the negroes. . . . . .

"Out of the many evils springing from this most unwise and unnatural venture for the further spread of Socialism there will emerge, as we have said, the corrective influence. That will be salutary, and it is the only good thing we discern in the escapade."

The Charleston *News and Courier* finds a warning for the South in the fact that Mr. Villard and Mr. Holt and the papers which they represent "have been very earnest supporters of the Ogden Movement for the education of the South."

While a few Southern papers, like ex-Governor James K. Vardaman's organ, *The Issue* (Jackson, Miss.), are guilty of vulgarity as well as virulence in their remarks on the incident, most of the comment is serious and dignified even where most impassioned. Colonel Watterson's Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks that "the disastrous effect of such a dinner can not be estimated"; and

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Senator Tillman says that the incident, while trivial in itself, "marks the rapid progress we are making toward the inevitable catastrophe." The experiment is "demoralizing and dangerous," says the Baltimore *Sun*, while *The News* of the same Southern city predicts that the South "will dismiss the performance in New York with the contemptuous indifference it deserves." "The law of gravitation is not in danger, and neither are the socio-racial institutions of the South or the United States," reassuringly remarks the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*. *The Chronicle* of the same city states that in nearly all the colored churches of Richmond, Va., the negro preachers, taking the New York banquet as their text, "preached strongly against equality." "Which shows," adds *The Chronicle* naively, "that the Richmond negro preachers have more sense than some white people in New York." According to a Richmond dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, reputable negroes throughout the South feel that the Cosmopolitan Society's dinner will check their advancement by aggravating race feeling.

"The people of the South will never abate one jot or tittle of their demand for race purity and race separation, no matter what fanatical men and women in other sections may do or say," remarks the Montgomery *Advertiser;* and the Mobile *Register* asserts that "the white people of the South do not intend to recognize that any equality is possible." The civilization of the South, says the Baltimore *Sun*, "depends upon its uncompromising attitude against recognition of the negroes' equality in a social way." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* maintains that ultimately the North will have to follow the example of the South in dealing with its growing negro problem. To quote:

"We of the South are fully capable of solving the problem satisfactorily and have no fear that we will not solve it right. We have made marked progress on the right road of late, with the result of a steadily improving peacefulness, absence of race hatred, and advance in the material, educational, and moral condition of the negroes. They are better off in the South than they have ever been before and better educated, and there has been a marked improvement in their moral condition, altho there is much yet to be desired in this respect. But this progress and improvement has been conducted on the basis of complete opposition to anything having the slightest taint of social equality. As the negro has improved and advanced, the wall of social separation and segregation between the races has been built higher and higher. We have not only separated them in the hotels and restaurants, but on the railroads, steamboats, and street-cars; and the tendency is toward their separation in all towns and cities, where certain sections are given up to them, and others kept free of negroes for the whites alone. . . . . .

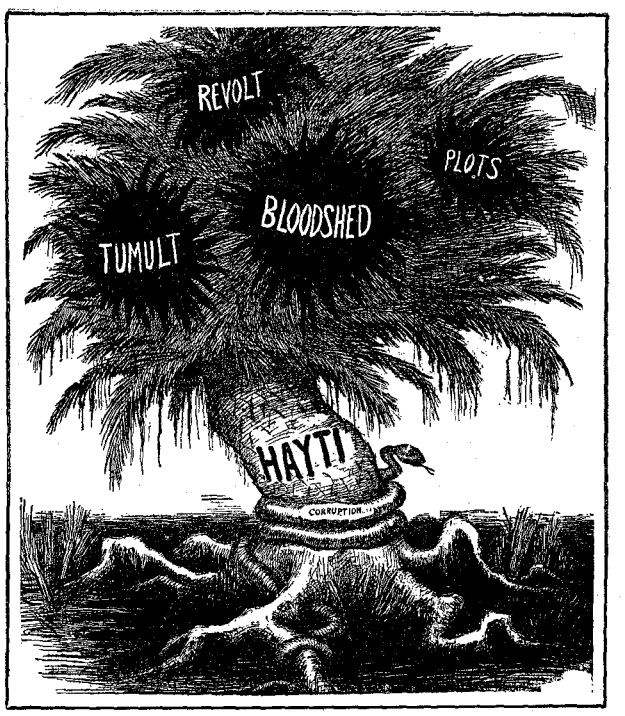
"Public sentiment in the North is crystallizing in favor of race purity and against the miscegenation and mulatto system which has brought wreck and ruin wherever it has prevailed. This public sentiment has shown itself in States and Territories like California, Colorado, Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Indian Territory, Nebraska, Oregon, and others, where the intermarriage of whites and negroes is prohibited. In twenty-six States and Territories, more than half the Union, such laws prevail and, great as is the negro vote in a State like Indiana, the Republicans have never dared to repeal this law.

"As the tide of negro immigration is toward the Eastern States, and as miscegenation is growing there, and as a consequence racial bitterness and hostility growing with it, it is evident that public opinion will sooner or later see the necessity of taking the same action as the Southern, Pacific, and a number of the Western States have done and prohibiting the intermarriage of the races; and the absurd but no less infamous and dangerous speeches made at the Cosmopolitan dinner will hasten that day."

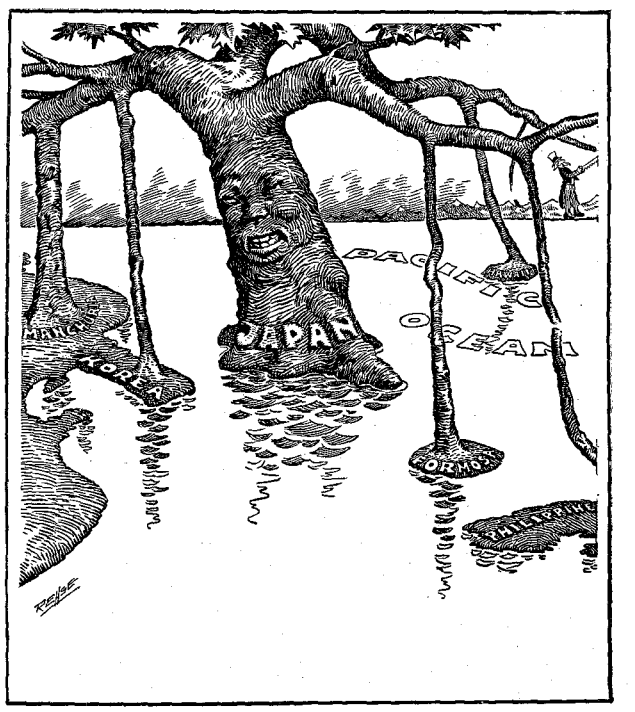
THE NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN

"IT is an interesting but not significant coincidence," remarks the Washington *Star*, "that simultaneously with the arrival of the battle-ship fleet at San Francisco comes the news that an arbitration treaty has been signed between Japan and the United States." Likewise the New York *World* finds something eminently reassuring to the incredulous in the fact that "barely twenty-four hours before the battle-ship fleet entered San Francisco Harbor, Secretary Root and Baron Takahira sat down quietly at a table and signed a treaty between the two countries guaranteeing to arbitrate all disputes excepting those involving national honor and territorial rights."

"The signing of the treaty comes like a west wind blowing away the fog," says the New York *Evening Post;* and the Boston *Herald* believes that "the treaty will protect the underlying friendship of the two nations from the danger of momentary excitement and prejudices." *The Herald* remarks further:



A NOXIOUS TROPICAL GROWTH—ALWAYS IN BLOOM.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



THE GREAT COLONIZING BANYAN-TREE OF THE ORIENT.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *News*.

IN NEED OF PRUNING.

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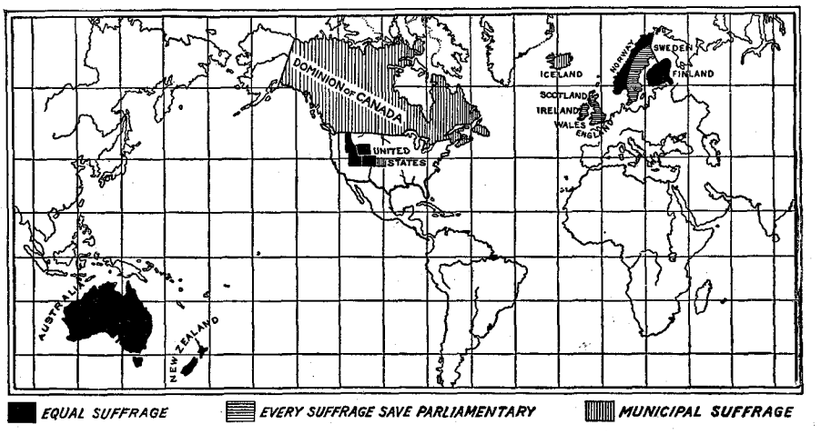
"These treaties do not make war impossible, but they render international conflict less probable. As guarantors of peace they will be as effective as battle-ships, and the cost of maintenance will be far less than the expense of a great navy. The Japanese treaty will simplify the adjudication of disputed relations with the United States because it will serve as a check upon the jingo war element in either country."

Affirming the belief that back of this official declaration of amity there is a solidly cemented compact of friendship between the peoples of Japan and the United States, the New York *Globe* says:

"This arbitration treaty is the smallest element in our international compact with Japan. That compact is primarily a compact between the peoples of the two countries, not between their foreign offices. In his address at the first annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, Secretary Root declared that in the recent Japanese controversy the thing that overshadowed all discussion of the treaty of 1894 was the question, 'Are the people of the United States about to break friendship with the people of Japan?' The State Department would not cast the die; it must be done by the people, if at all. 'It is hard for democracy to learn the responsibilities of its power,' said the Secretary, 'but the people now, not governments, make friendships or dislike, sympathy or discord, peace or war, between nations. In this modern day, through the columns of the myriad press and messages flashing over countless wires, multitude calls to multitude across boundaries and oceans in courtesy or insult, in amity or in defiance. Foreign offices and ambassadors and ministers no longer keep or break the peace, but the conduct of each people toward every other.'

"Treaties can be signed, sealed, and delivered; not so the covenants of public opinion. But it is of primary importance, none the less, that these covenants be kept alive, and with the traditions of friendship and assistance which have so long prevailed between this country and Japan, it would be a sin against the light of all time to allow anything other than courtesy, consideration, and arbitration to settle all our differences."



By courtesy of "Harper's Weekly."

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE MAP OF THE WORLD.
This graphic presentation of the subject is the work of Bertha Damaris Knobe.

PROGRESS OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

THE existence of the most gigantic monopoly in the world—the masculine monopoly of the ballot-box—is steadily drawing to a close, proclaims Miss Bertha Damaris Knobe; and to show graphically the inroads which have already been made upon this stronghold of privilege, she has prepared an interesting map which we here reproduce. A glance at this map gives color to Miss Knobe's assertion that "the suffragists are appropriating so much of the earth, politically speaking, that like Alexander of old they will shortly have to lament because there are no more worlds to conquer." When the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance meets in Amsterdam on June 15 twenty-two countries will be represented in the gathering. "Suddenly and spectacularly," says Miss Knobe—who sets forth these facts in *Harper's Weekly*—"the once despised subject of feminine enfranchisement is being discust in absolutely every civilized region of the globe." It is only fifteen years, she reminds us, since New Zealand took the lead in this reform and bestowed the full suffrage upon women, and already three countries have followed suit. To tell the story of progress more fully, in the writer's own words:

"There are the four full-suffrage countries of New Zealand, Australia, Finland, and Norway—five, in fact, if one includes the United States with its four enfranchised States of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho. Besides, the miniature Isle of Man bestowed the ballot on women away back in 1881. Every suffrage, except parliamentary, flourishes in the five countries of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Sweden. The municipal vote obtains in two, Iceland and Canada—the former having granted eligibility to municipal office in 1902, and now the generously inclined Government announces a bill for full suffrage; while the latter possesses in its nine provinces either municipal or school suffrage, or both. The mistaken report has gone broadcast that Denmark bestowed municipal suffrage early in 1908, the fact being that the Government has recommended such a measure, and it is now pending before Parliament with the likelihood of passing. In the municipal list the one State of Kansas should be enrolled. Incidentally it may be added that lesser degrees of suffrage exist elsewhere—in twenty-four other States of the United States, for instance, where women have either the taxpaying or school suffrage; and, to mention one more, in France, where they vote for members of commercial tribunals and other minor offices—small signs which promise new recruits for the international-suffrage procession later on. . . . . .

"The showing of the American contingent at Amsterdam is important for several reasons. In the first place, an American woman is to sit in the president's chair. During the first four of Mrs. Catt's five years' régime, it is interesting to note, the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance has increased from five to thirteen countries, with fine prospects of three others joining the official ranks. The list includes Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Holland, and the United States, with Switzerland, Belgium, and France as the promising possibilities. Likewise suggestive is the new spirit of the movement reflecting itself in scores of woman's suffrage newspapers which are springing up over the world. The international society has established an official organ—*Jus Suffragii*, published at Rotterdam—while *La Suffragiste*, of Paris, and *La Voca della Donna*, of Bari, Italy, serve as samples. Then, in the second place, the American delegation aspires to put up as fine a front as possible, preliminary to the great gathering, the quinquennial convention of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance (the meetings at Copenhagen and Amsterdam are intermediate 'conferences,' it must be remembered) scheduled for New York in May, 1909. So the president will be accompanied by a goodly host, including such well-known suffragists as Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, and Miss Lucy Anthony.

"Meantime, in this official making of the woman's suffrage map of the world, encouragement comes from every masculine parliament on earth. As ex-Minister Luzzati said recently before the Chamber of Deputies at Rome, 'The whole civilized world is now agitating the question, which must be settled in favor of the women sooner or later.'"

It is predicted that Holland, Sweden, and England will be the next countries to fall into line by granting full suffrage. Says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Alliance:

"Every square foot of England is alive on this subject, the House of Commons recently giving the unprecedented majority of 271 to 92 in favor of woman's suffrage. In Sweden, suffrage societies are springing up like mushrooms, forty-two being organized

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in one year, and on the 15th of January, for the first time in Swedish history, the King's speech contained a few favorable words. There is no doubt which way the procession is moving—around the world."

FAITH-CURE FOR BUSINESS DEPRESSION

"TO encourage the people to see the sunshine that is clearly in the pathway and to believe that things are very much better than most people think they are"—in other words, to restore confidence and bring about a general revival of industrial and commercial activity—is the avowed aim of the newly formed National Prosperity Association of St. Louis. The Association's campaign against pessimism is reported to be spreading rapidly to other centers, East, South, and West, and every business-house, manufacturer, and banker in the United States, we are told, will be asked to join the movement. "We feel confident," says E. C. Simmons, chairman of the executive committee, "of our ability to accelerate the speed of returning prosperity to a great degree." A catch phrase of the Association is "let us alone," which is interpreted as a plea for less legislative interference with the railroads and other corporations.

Persons who pause to recall the very important part sentiment often plays in material affairs, remarks the New York *Herald*, "will not dismiss this campaign as a matter unimportant or wholly visionary"; and *The Wall Street Journal* admits that up to a certain point the idea has merit. Thus:

"It is better to talk of good times than bad times, and confidence is quite largely a matter as much of sentiment as it is of substance. But of course prosperity can not be made altogether by talking prosperity. There must be something else to support such a movement. This year it must have the support of ample crops. It must have also the support of favorable political results. It must likewise have the support of a changed public attitude toward corporate interests. This change must not involve a reaction toward Bourbonism, a reversal of all that has been gained for the uplifting of American business methods in the past few years. But it must involve a cure of that hysteria which leads to extreme radical agitation against property rights and investment interests."

Speaking further of the inadequacy of optimism if unsupported by certain hard material facts, the same paper continues:

"The optimist who thinks that he can restore prosperity by making everybody hopeful is in the position of the man who, having spent his last nickel, wisely or not, finds himself at the wrong end of his journey without carfare. He may cheer for the old condition of things at, say, the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge until he is tired, but the unfeeling B. R. T. conductor will not accept his enthusiasm without the indispensable five cents. What he has to do in fact is to walk over the bridge. His optimism will be useful in giving him a light heart to do so. He will find that the continued practise of walking will be good for his body, and especially good for his soul. In time also he will find that the habits it engenders have enabled him to economize until he is in a financial position to ride once more.

"It behooves the optimistic workman therefore to live more thriftily at the lower wage, and give better work for it, moreover. It behooves the optimistic manufacturer to produce a better article at a lower price; to be contented with a smaller profit, in order to stimulate a consumptive demand. If they do this with a light heart prosperity conventions will have seen all the results they can ever attain. This old and well tried method will certainly expedite the healing process faster than any attempt to apply the faith-cure formula to broken legs."

The press find evidence, however, that the platform of the Prosperity Association will not lack supporting facts. It is pointed out that the crop prospects are exceptionally good, and that the remarkable improvement in the bond market—as indicated by the ready sale of the Pennsylvania Railroad's $40,000,000 issue—is an important symptom of returning confidence and activity. Also, the arrest of the gold-export movement, says the Springfield *Republican*, presages plans for enlisting considerable amounts of European capital for the restoration of American industry. Moreover, according to a statement in the New York *American*, "statistics also show that as far back as last January there was in circulation in this country $191,000,000 more actual money than there was on the corresponding date in 1907 and $413,000,000 more than on the corresponding date in 1906." Of the Association's "let-us-alone" slogan *The Evening Journal* says:

"'Let Us Alone' has a peculiarly brief, convincing, American ring to it. But before we all adopt the saying, before we hang it up framed in our dining-rooms, or have it embroidered on our shirt-sleeves, we ought to ask who is 'US,' and who is asked to let 'US' alone?

"This country at present is ruled by a few bosses and plutocrats combined. We should be very glad to see a few million of citizens uniting and telling these self-elected rulers to 'Let Us Alone.'

"But if the trusts robbing the people and the political bosses taking the trusts' orders raise their busy eyes to say 'Let Us Alone,' the case is quite different.

"'Let Us Alone' is a motto that would suit admirably a great majority of the gentlemen in state prison.

"'Let Us Alone' is breathed from the bottom of the heart of every collection of individuals planning some wholesale robbery, from every little group of footpads bending over an unconscious victim.

"Thus far we decline to indorse the 'Let-Us-Alone' slogan. There may be a few reputable citizens interested in it, but our general impression is that it is the heartfelt cry of big men busily engaged in big stealing, and very much annoyed at being interrupted, if only for a few moments."

The Evening Mail, however, has no such misgivings, being assured that the movement represents "honest business." To quote:

"Honest business got more or less tangled up, by its assent or its carelessness, with the ways of dishonest business. It divorced itself from its wicked partner in the days of muck-raking, and supported the attack. Now it takes the lead in the campaign of recovery. It sees no public end in the present phases of agitation. The country is stagnating in dull times, times of wide-spread unemployment. So the movement links up present and future good in the platform, 'A square deal and a square meal.' . . . . . .

"The 'Let-Us-Alone' movement will become truly national if it realizes that 'the good old days' were not altogether good, and if it does not oppose reforms already consummated nor get in the way of policies needed to put things on a wholesome and stable basis."

"We are suffering," says Spencer Trask, head of the bond-house of Spencer Trask & Co., "from 'undigested legislation,'" which, he adds, is "practically all that is the matter with the country."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IF it is true that Mr. Carnegie has taken to writing poetry, he must be in earnest about wanting to die poor.—*Toledo Blade.*

"Do you know of anything that is harder to get than money?" asks an exchange. No; we do not, but Mr. Bryan does.—*Washington Post.*

APPARENTLY there are shops where they sell battle-ships on credit. At least Russia has just contracted for five new ones.—*Richmond Times-Despatch.*

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., made a balloon ascension; this is the first time on record that the Junior has gone up in the air.—*Houston Chronicle.*

JUDGE GRAY says he is going out of politics. He won't have far to go.—*New York American.*

THE Czar of Russia has released 20,000 Russian prisoners. By having lots of people put in prison the Czar is thus enabled to have these periodical streaks of generosity.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE real joke of the Chesapeake-flag incident seems to be on William Waldorf Astor, after all, when it is recalled that at the auction he was bidding against several patriotic Englishmen who ran the price up because they believed him to be an American.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMAN PENETRATION INTO RUSSIA

THE Russians are awakening to the fact that they are to a large degree being governed by foreigners—Germans and Poles. A recent issue of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) contains an article by Mr. Menchikoff, entitled "An Administration Almost Entirely of Foreigners." The writer declares that among the 315 governmental heads of departments, the Foreign Office contains 200 non-Russians, of whom 198 are Germans. Of the 646 subordinates in the government offices, 529 are foreigners, mostly Germans. They are accordingly, we are told, not particularly enthusiastic promoters of Russia's vital interests. Even among 117 Russians employed in the public service are many who come from Poland. Of the German influence in naval circles this writer remarks:

"When we inquire into the nationalities represented in the Russian Admiralty offices we find that both the high officials and their subordinates are generally Poles who scarcely look upon Russians as their compatriots and are naturally to be held responsible for the bad condition of the Russian Navy during the last war and consequently for the defeat of Tsushima. There are also a number of Germans in this department of the Government."

But if we are to believe this journalist, foreign influences are not confined to government circles. To quote further:

"The German and Polish propaganda sweeps through the whole country to an actually dangerous extent. The Baltic Provinces have become the field of great activity, literary in appearance, but in reality political. In the region of Revel itinerant libraries are in operation, comprizing 20,000 volumes in German, and thus German thought and culture are disseminated both in town and country. Lecturers and reciters of poetry travel from town to town throughout the year, thus completing the anti-Russian and pro-German propaganda. All the Germans are grouped in *Vereine* or clubs in every city of importance, and keep in constant communication with one another."

These revelations of Mr. Menchikoff are confirmed by an article in the German periodical *Finanz Chronik*, which is published in London. The author, Dr. Levin, gives the following particulars of German penetration into Southwest Russia:

"There are more than 500,000 Germans in the governments of Bessarabia, Cherson, Tauris, Savropol, and the cities of the Don, not counting those along the Volga. This represents a German population one and a half times as great as the whole German colony in Brazil, five times as great as that in Australia and New Zealand. The political and economic significance of this German aggregation in Russia is far greater and more important than that of any colony proper in America. The German peasants in Russia have now in their hands 2,500,000 hectares [nearly 10,000 square miles] of cultivated lands. This represents an area as big as that of Western Prussia, of Prussian Saxony, and almost equals the Rhine Province. The communication and cooperation between these German colonists and their native land are becoming closer and closer every day."

This writer concludes with the remark that this peaceful invasion is rousing up against it the spirit of Russian nationalism, and the journals of St. Petersburg are urging the necessity of taking "energetic measures against an undeniable peril."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY WE LOVE FRANCE

THAT America has a deep affection and sincere admiration for France is the belief of Mr. André Tardieu, the gifted foreign editor of the Paris *Temps*. Mr. Tardieu has recently been traveling in the United States, and records his impressions in a series of brilliant articles which are attracting much notice in Europe. This French publicist is one of the most conspicuous of his order, is chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and has been attached to the French Foreign Office in more than one capacity, and his account of the Algeciras Conference is looked upon as authoritative. He thinks that France has won back her military reputation in America by her campaign in Morocco, and he exclaims enthusiastically:

"The Americans love France. They are perfectly sincere when they say so. Of course this affection for France is largely the result of tradition and is based on history. The United States is a country of tradition, and the American tradition is at the root a French tradition. I am not, indeed, disposed to give undue weight

UTILITY OF THE PIGTAIL.
Uncle Sam can't stand John Chinaman in his own house, but will find him of great advantage in helping heckle Japan.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE SPECTATORS ENJOY IT.
The Yellow Peril brothers trying it on each other.
—*Rire* (Paris).

A RIPPLE ON THE ORIENTAL CALM.

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to political sentimentality. It would, however, be more difficult to disprove the force of certain indefinable influences than to exaggerate their importance. French sentiment has a real existence in America. The manifestations of this sentiment seem to be ever fresh. The statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau, which stand in front of the White House, their portraits, hung in the chamber of the Capitol at the right and left of the president, are not merely outside evidences of attachment. This attachment lives in the hearts of the people. It is impossible not to be struck with the unanimous spontaneity with which it finds expression throughout the country."

He somewhat qualifies these sweeping assertions by declaring that for some time France lost some of the esteem of Americans after her disasters in the Franco-Prussian war. He puts it in this way:

"We suffered in the estimation of America, as indeed of the whole world, as being victims of a terrible disaster; we were the people who had most recently been conquered in Europe. We were able among ourselves to repudiate the blunders committed by others in this matter. For those who viewed us from the outside the solidarity of the nation was made responsible for our defeat. Sedan is the most conspicuous feature in our modern history, as Jena was for a long time in Prussian history. If you ask why Americans have so great a respect for Germany you will find that it is not founded on the fact of German immigration, nor in the political contingencies of the last few years, but upon the Treaty of Frankfort."

He thinks that the naturalistic school of French romance has also injured France in the esteem of America, and remarks:

"Our literature, which is the part of our national life best known to Americans, has done us more evil than good in their esteem. Such novels as set out with the intention of faithfully describing French society and whose naturalism professes to be a scientific exposition of life, have furnished arguments on which many base their views, sincere or otherwise, of French decadence. Yet it must be admitted that the French are their own acutest and severest critics. While the French, who are better informed than their foreign critics, push the artificial and the conventional to the utmost extreme, and do so deliberately and for the sake of sensationalism, American readers see nothing in such representations but a picture of actual life. They take literally what we look upon as merely so much invention. They take as an authentic portrayal of French society what is merely imaginary. They confound realism with reality; and France, which has been injured in reputation by the defeat of her armies, is still more robbed of prestige by some of her literary successes."

The Morocco campaign has, however, observes this sensitive French writer, done much to repair the reputation of France on this side of the Atlantic. To quote his words:

"As the American people are sincere and just, they are not blind to the lesson which actual events teach, altho this lesson may go counter to received opinion. It is thus that for some weeks past our action in Morocco has done more for our reputation than twenty years of peaceful progress. A certain American remarked to me: 'We did not think you capable of such exploits.' And while appearances may have justified this skepticism, yet Americans have come at last to see in General Drude the perfect type of a French officer. While the scene has changed since last January, yet the campaign of General Lyantey against the Beni-Suassen tribe, planned with such masterly precision, has won for us the applause of Americans. Since then General d'Amade has confirmed this tribute from across the Atlantic. Everywhere, in the White House and in every political gathering, in society and in financial circles, the success of our troops is celebrated and we hear the remark: 'How delightful it is to see the French as brave and successful in battle as they have ever been.'"

While Mr. Tardieu sees that the American nation loves France, he fears that we scarcely know that country, as we "have been accustomed to look for nothing there but scandalous romances, pictures to be bought by millionaires, and costumes for fashionable women."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INIQUITY OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM

THE United States commanded the admiration of the world by her evacuation of Cuba and her repudiation of the imperialistic idea with regard to that island. The more radical English writers, of the sort that opposed the Boer war, are beginning to think that England should follow this example, especially in the matter of her Asiatic possessions. It is not only that India is inclined to fret under the yoke, that the Northern tribes are becoming a menace to peace, that blood and treasure are being sacrificed to hold the country, but the very principle of imperialism is declared false, immoral, and degrading. England owns or occupies in one form or another about one-fifth of the earth's surface, an area of 11,500,000 square miles, with a population of 410,000,000 souls. This, says Mr. Henry Ellis, in *The Positivist Review* (London), is an immoral condition of things. England has no right to govern any country against the wishes of its inhabitants, yet England is proud of her foreign possessions. As this writer remarks:

"The fact that the inhabitants of this small group of islands have been able to conquer and annex such an immense territory, and are still able to maintain their supremacy over it, is supposed in many quarters to be a subject of national pride. We are accustomed to glorify, on all occasions, the indomitable British valor and endurance which have succeeded in achieving such a result. We sing about 'the meteor flag of England'; we tell each other proudly that we are members of an imperial race, whose destiny it is to be supreme on the earth; and we even venture to claim divine authority for our proceedings."

The writer enlarges on the degrading and corrupting influence of imperialism in the following strong terms:

"The native love of domineering over others, contempt for races which we choose to assume are beneath us in capacity and civilization, resentment that they should presume to differ from us in this view, cupidity, vanity, a desire on the part of individual agents for personal distinction, and other instincts which it is needless to specify, all influence the policy which is consecrated under this high-sounding name. And they are all so necessarily and infallibly present, in varying proportions, in the brain of every human being, that we should beware lest, by giving way to excessive indignation against them, we incur the charge of self-righteous fanaticism. That, perhaps, is a stumbling-block which lies in the way of all of us—the want of relativity of judgment, the difficulty of tolerating obnoxious actions without a knowledge of the temptations by which the men who performed them were assailed, and to which, had we been in their places, we also might have succumbed."

The "Apostles of Empire," he says, appeal to "one of the most ancient, noble, and even sacred instincts" of the human race in advocating their views, that is, to patriotism. They also claim the foreign races that England rules are benefited by her control. This is his comment:

"Let us consider for a moment whether either of these two pretexts is valid. Does true patriotism require us to ignore all moral considerations? Does it demand that, at all costs, our country should be big and powerful and all the rest? And why *our* country in particular? Are the citizens of other countries not to cherish the same aspirations on behalf of their own states? Why are *we* to have a monopoly of all the grandeur of the world? But, if other states are to follow our example, there can ultimately be but one result. Such a course would lead us finally straight to universal conflict and bloodshed, with perhaps, as a conclusion, the emergence of a single world empire—not necessarily British—dominating and crushing by armed force the remainder of the planet. I am afraid, in that case, the prospects of progress would be rather poor."

England's safety counsels her abandonment of her foreign possessions, thinks Mr. Ellis. "A prudent anxiety" for the country's future welfare "should lead our statesmen," he remarks, "on grounds of both principle and expediency, to adopt as their definite

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policy that of ultimately withdrawing from all those territories . . . where our presence is now maintained by force against the consent of the inhabitants or of the legitimate rulers."

LIMITS OF CARICATURE IN GERMANY

THE German Army has recently been passing through the fire of public criticism, and some of its leaders have been sharply called to account by the press. The cartoonists, both in France and Germany, made themselves very busy over the Harden case. But the army has now taken its revenge on *Simplicissimus*, which constantly makes German military men its butt. A recent cartoon in this Stuttgart journal represents a naval cadet as remarking to his comrade, "My cousin Hans is hard up, but he can not give his note of hand for a loan, as he has been ten years in the Deutz cavalry and naturally has forgotten how to sign his name." The colonel of the regiment thus maligned sued *Simplicissimus*, upon whose editor the court imposed a fine of $25. A great outcry is being made by the radical papers over this sentence, and Bebel writes an indignant article in his *Vorwaerts* on the "Object and Significance of the Comic Paper," in the course of which he says:

"It is not the duty of the courts to play the official rôle of joke-killer, when any one feels somewhat annoyed by a joke or a caricature. With regard to the Deutzer joke the most inveterate enemy of *Simplicissimus* must fail to see any malignity in it. By such sentences as that passed at Stuttgart the comic paper runs the danger of being silenced. This would be a great injury to our public life. The advocate who defended *Simplicissimus* was quite correct when he declared that satire is a necessary element in life and art. It really does a great deal of good, for most men would rather be considered wicked than ridiculous. If pictorial satire is indispensable in journalistic literature, people ought to learn to take it as it comes."

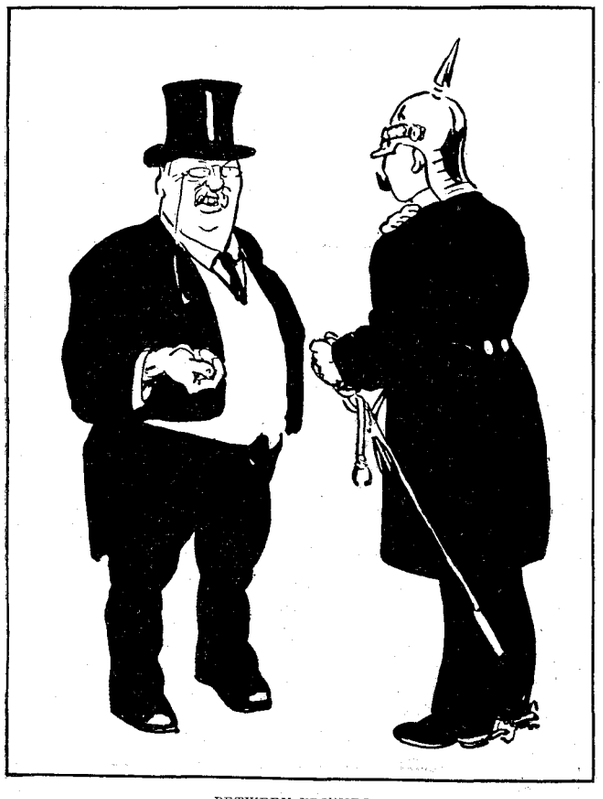
This is by no means the view of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which thinks that the sentence is far too mild for what it calls a "blasphemous" paper. Besides the mockery dealt out to what many Germans consider sacred things, of which the *Nachrichten* gives many examples, the *Simplicissimus* in depreciating the army is actually doing a wrong to the German people and their defenders. Thus we read:

"By such cartoons and jokes as that on the Deutzer cuirassiers the public will be at length induced to consider all the officers of the Army as illiterate dolts, and the well-educated civilian will be taught to despise the military forces of the Empire. The contempt thus roused among the people will be likely to impair the power of leadership, the prestige and self-confidence of the Army, upon whose military, moral, and mental efficiency depends the country's weal or wo in the time of danger."

The Paris *Temps* agrees with this and declares that *Simplicissimus* undoubtedly went beyond the limit of permissible exaggeration and was deservedly punished for a legal misdemeanor.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE FRENCH FOR CANADA

CANADA is almost as big as Europe and yet its population is not equal to twice that of Paris, declares Louis Arnould in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). Accordingly, he adds, the most thorny problem in the future of British North America is that of immigration. How is this vast territory to be exploited, populated, and made to give out its abundant wealth? Vancouver has repudiated Chinese and Japanese immigrants. Hitherto Canada, we are told, has been occupied by two races, sections of two nations, who have lived in accord, but without fusion. According to the last official census the Dominion counts 5,371,315



BETWEEN FRIENDS.

ROOSEVELT—"Pierpont Morgan was very much inclined to accept the post of German Ambassador—but in that case they'd really have to raise your salary."

—*Jugend* (Munich).

GERMANY'S INCREASED NAVY.

GERMANY (to Italy and Austria)—"Look at that!"
ALLIES—"Magnificent! But who's to pay for it?"
GERMANY—"Oh, that's all right. I'm doing it on credit."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GERMAN CARTOONS ON THE ROYAL EXCHEQUER.

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inhabitants, of whom 1,649,371 are French Canadians, a little more than 30 per cent. of the total. In spite of this minority the French Canadians have still many advantages over those for whom Wolfe won Louisburg and Quebec. To quote this writer:

"While the French race does not have any numerical preponderance in Canada, and while the financial advantages of capital are with the English, nevertheless it has valiantly maintained its position, thanks to its prestige as the earliest European occupant of the soil. The French provinces, moreover, possess the European portal of Canada in the maritime cities of the St. Lawrence, and have also supported a kind of preeminence in these Eastern Provinces through their thoroughly French characteristics of industry, sociability, vivacity, and cheerfulness. Much also is due to the serene masterfulness with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Frenchman as he is, has stood at the head of a government which controls a duplex people."

Yet French emigration to Canada is quite disappointing to the eyes of a French Canadian. Why should not Frenchmen come in and join their compatriots in the heritage of a splendid and fertile country? Statistics show that they are not doing so. The official records tell us, says Mr. Arnould, that for the ten years between 1897 and 1906 Canada has received from England 311,000 immigrants and from America (United States) 280,000—in round numbers, 600,000 Anglo-Saxons have settled in Canada. Only 14,000 French-speaking immigrants have come from France proper and Belgium. This writer, who sees that the 20 per cent. of French inhabitants in Canada is likely to be reduced to a minority of 2 per cent., declares that "the peril" of French extinction in British America is "far from being imaginary."

The writer proceeds to dwell upon the great natural advantages of the old French province of Canada and pleads for the immigration of native Frenchmen into their ancient colony. The water-power, the arable land, the commercial advantages of this Western world are great, compared with the narrow territory and small landed properties and forests of European France. Why should not Old France claim her right to be the New France and thus solve the problem of Canadian emigration? To quote his words:

"Instead of dispersing themselves all over the world as aliens, the living personality of French emigrants to Canada would meet with an easy assimilation with the French of the American continent. They would find there people who have the same ideas, the same way of looking at things, the same manners, that is, the habits of the French or Latin world. Their addition to Canada would not only restore the equilibrium in favor of French interests there, but would serve to the preservation of the French language and of French ideas in America If Canada and France were so to utilize the present facilities of common transportation across the Atlantic as to promote the emigration of the laboring classes, the result would be the landing in Quebec every year of 10,000 energetic and worthy emigrants speaking the French language, whether these were French, Swiss, or Belgian."

This gradual increase of the French population in Canada would by no means interfere with the predominance of England in the Dominion which she has conquered. It would practically crowd out undesirable elements and prove a buttress against the forces that would change Canada into an Asiatic dependency. To quote further:

"If French emigration to Canada were thus promoted, by a prudential cooperation of the western and eastern coasts of the Atlantic, France and Canada, as mother and daughter, would be merely exchanging reciprocal favors, France by extending her influence in favor of a child threatened with effacement, Canada by receiving into her borders choice sons of France, who would find themselves in the only foreign country in the world where they could naturally ally themselves with the natives. France would thereby enhance her influence in the world at large. And the great Power, whose flag floats at present over the high citadels of Quebec, would have no reason for inquietude; her future on the American continent would still be assured to her."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY AUSTRALIA IS SO SPARSELY POPULATED

AUSTRALIA has an area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles, but only 5,000,000 population, and emigrants from Europe do not select it for their new home, in spite of its temperate climate and fine soil, declares *Le Tour du Monde* (Paris). The chief reason for this appears to be that Australia, for fiscal as well as political reasons, is not encouraging immigration. Thus we read in the journal cited:

"During the last fifty years of the nineteenth century Australia, as well as New Zealand, kept on encouraging the immigration of Europeans. Placed at the antipodes to Europe this immense island found itself in a disadvantageous position with regard to the movement of emigration, Europeans preferring to cross the Atlantic and to settle on a continent comparatively near. In order therefore to tempt foreigners the Australian colonies, as well as New Zealand, offered a free passage to intending emigrants. They procured the cash for this expenditure from the sale of government land. In the mean time the population of Australia had increased vastly and the several provinces of the Commonwealth thought it most advantageous to apply money derived from the sale of public lands to the payment of their current expenses. . . . . .

"The dread of the 'yellow peril' and the banning of Japanese and Chinese could only be considered justifiable if the population were being increased by a good policy with regard to European immigration. It is, however, very evident that Australia, after a few more years of her present short-sighted policy, will probably revert to the idea of encouraging European immigration, whether by offering free passages, selling land at very low prices, or by widely advertising the resources of these new lands."

The tactics of the labor-unions, however, oppose any encouragement to immigration, for fear of bringing in competition in the labor field. Thus we read:

"The Australian trade-unions, fearing such competition as would reduce wages, are making every effort to prevent the Government from subsidizing immigration, and to discourage Europeans from making the long voyage to their shores. They are supported in England by the Unionist and Labor parties, who fear to see a competition with English industries arising at the antipodes. Australian obstructionists and English Unionists are doing all in their power to spread abroad in Europe the idea that Australia is the land of starvation wages. Unless Australia puts a stop to this course of egotistic and suicidal obstructionism, she will never be able to divert to her own advantage the great emigration movement which streams across the Atlantic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Italy, the land of great discoverers, has in the person of Louis of Savoy a new Columbus who has discovered something better than America—the American woman.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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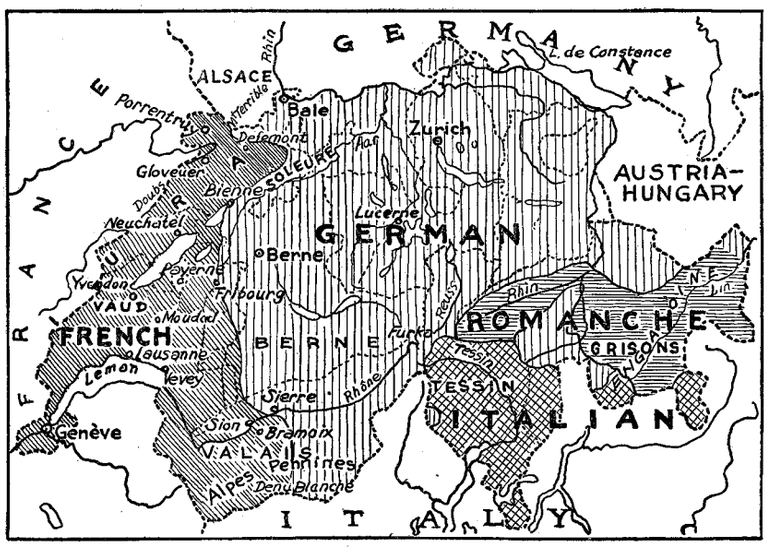
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A BATTLE OF LANGUAGES

ALTHO in our own country many tongues are spoken, some of them by thousands of citizens, the predominance of English has never been questioned. While it is not officially the language of the country, every one must speak and write it who desires to succeed in business or politics or to obtain a wide public hearing in journalism or literature. Some other countries are not so fortunate, and in these the question of the official status of a language may become acute, complicated as it is with the rivalries of different races for leadership. This question is coming to the front, it would appear, even in peaceful Switzerland, where there is increasing jealousy between the German-speaking and the French-speaking cantons. In *A Travers le Monde* (Paris) an editorial writer thus describes the present status of this bilingual conflict:

"Three principal races divide Switzerland into three unequal parts—German Switzerland, which includes two-thirds of the country and of the population, or more than two million inhabitants; French or Romance Switzerland, which includes an imposing minority of 700,000 French-speaking inhabitants; and, finally, Italian Switzerland, comprizing the canton of Tessin and a few valleys of Grisons, or a little over 200,000 souls. In certain valleys of Grisons, especially in the Engadine, there are also spoken two idioms that are not patois, but real languages having literatures of their own, namely, Romanche and Ladin, both Latin derivatives. . . . . .



LANGUAGE MAP OF SWITZERLAND.

German is spoken by 2,000,000 Swiss, French by 700,000, and Italian by 200,000. Those of German speech are beginning to complain of French encroachment on their territory, while the French have organized a society to resist encroachment by the Germans.

"Relatively speaking and with less complexity in the distribution of races, Switzerland constitutes as odd a combination as the Austro-Hungarian monarchy itself; but happily it preserves a harmony that may well excite the envy of Francis Joseph's subjects. The Bohemian journals are asking to-day by what miracle Switzerland has so far succeeded in avoiding conflicts of race and language. A communication sent to all the notabilities of the Confederation by a committee of the Bohemian press contains this question: 'What, in your opinion, is the principal cause of the existing national peace in Switzerland, which we so greatly envy you?'

"It may be answered that the Federal Constitution recognizes and guarantees the existence of the three chief national languages of the Confederation. Besides this, the cantons . . . are sovereign in the domain of public instruction, with which the Central Government has nothing to do.

"In spite of all this, however, for several years there have been mutual recriminations in the Swiss press and in the sessions of the Parliament, regarding reciprocal encroachments by French and Germans on the frontiers separating the two tongues. . . . We see here two ethnic geniuses face to face and revealing their fundamental divergences. . . . . .

"According to the German Swiss, the French tend to encroach continually on their territory. This is perhaps true in special cases: Sion, Sierre, Bramoix in Valais, and some villages in Freiburg, once German, have become French; but the French have thus but recovered a small part of the vast domains that they had formerly lost, to the profit of the rival language. In the middle ages our tongue [French] was spoken in all Haut-Valais as far as Furka, in almost all of the canton of Freiburg, in the canton of Bern, etc.

"Altho we need not fear that these quarrels will end in disorder and political convulsions, as in Austria-Hungary, we may now see in Switzerland, in a less violent form, the equivalent of the strife between Flemings and Walloons in Belgium. The journals of the two languages act as organs of mutual defiance and recrimination. Prof. C. Knapp, of Neuchâtel, protests against the inscriptions on the cupola of the parliament building at Bern, where the French cantons are given their German names. In stations, on the railway indicators, the names of French-speaking cities in Western Switzerland are often turned into German with odd effect."

Prof. Paul Seippel, of the Zurich Polytechnic School, relates some things that have happened to French Swiss in his own city. For example, the usage has been established of translating into German, good or bad, the foreign Christian names of children who are to be registered. A professor had a son and wished to call him René. The clerk in the municipal office was perplexed. How should he translate that into German? *Wiedergeboren* (*re-né*, "born again")? No; that would not do. Happily, in virtue of a tradition that dates doubtless from the time of the Holy Roman Empire, the Germans consider Latin as an annex to their language. The Zurich functionary, after mature deliberation, decided therefore to write the name *Renatus!* The writer goes on to say:

"These facts, and others like them, have led to the foundation at Neuchâtel, in January of the present year, of a Union for the Encouragement and Teaching of the French Language, which includes representatives of all the Romance cantons. In the opening session there was a lively discussion of the question whether the association should limit itself to promoting the teaching of the French language or undertake its active defense. Every one recognized that it was necessary to avoid an aggressive attitude toward their German sister cantons, but some advocated a vigorous resistance, while others wanted to avoid all semblance of provocation and succeeded in removing the word 'defense' from the name of the association.

"Perhaps these were right. Seippel says that all through German Switzerland, and in Zurich particularly, outside of a small number of strenuous Pangermanists, there is no hostility to the French language, which is greatly cultivated. . . . French is even preferred to good German by the inhabitants of Zurich, leaving dialect out of consideration. Professor Seippel thinks, on the whole, that this conflict of languages does not really amount to much in Switzerland, and that French is not seriously menaced by German there."

The writer notes further that the real enemies of French in Switzerland are not the German Swiss, but the French Swiss who do not speak their own tongue correctly. French is not well taught in the Swiss schools, according to Professor Seippel, and this is the direction in which the new society should expend its energies.

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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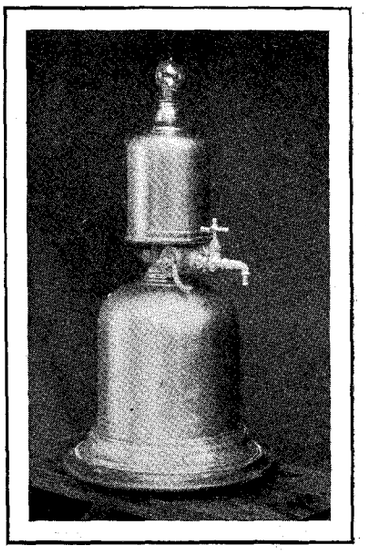
PSYCHOLOGY AND TESTIMONY

IN a recent book entitled "On the Witness Stand," some of whose chapters, as they have appeared in the magazines, have been quoted in these columns, Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard, pleads for analysis and treatment of the testimony presented in our courts, in the light of the recent discoveries and methods of experimental psychology. Professor Münsterberg asserts that a very large proportion of those who observe, observe incorrectly, and that therefore, even when they honestly describe what they see, or think they see, their testimony is misleading. In an article in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, May), Fabian Franklin gives it as his opinion that Professor Münsterberg exaggerates and that his conclusions are largely unwarranted, owing particularly to his reliance on laboratory methods of experiment. Says this writer:

"That an appeal to psychological experts may in certain special cases be necessary or desirable I do not at all wish to deny; but it seems very clear to me, from the evidence of Professor Münsterberg's own paper, that any attempt to introduce psychological tests as a regular part of the machinery of courts in their dealings with witnesses would be utterly futile. It is conceivable that psychological experts who combined the highest scientific attainments with the most consummate common sense, and the greatest precision of reasoning with the utmost practical caution and shrewdness, could, by subjecting a witness to a sufficiently comprehensive examination, arrive at an authoritative determination of the weight that ought to be attached to his account of the facts which he alleges to have come under his observation; but nothing short of this would suffice. The difficulties in the way are many and great; but first and foremost among them comes the distinction between a laboratory experiment and the involuntary or unregulated experience of real life.



THE DION WATER-PURIFIER.

"Certainly accuracy of observation, whatever other elements it turns on, turns very largely on the question of attention or interest; and the state of the attention or interest of the observer is wholly different in the ordinary circumstances of life from what it is when the observer is being tested by the psychologist. It is entirely possible that when fifty little black squares irregularly pasted on a large sheet of white cardboard are exposed for five seconds to the gaze of *A* and *B*, *A* will make a much better guess than *B* at their number, owing to his ability to concentrate his attention or to make a swift calculation; and yet that if *A* and *B* were in a hall with fifty people in it, *B* would instinctively have a much better idea of the number of people in it than *A*, owing to a habit of being interested in the scenes of which he is a natural part and in their significance. . . . And this matter of the different distribution of interest in different circumstances is only one of a vast number of elements which go to making the psychologist's test highly precarious.

"You must catch a man 'in his habit as he lives,' you must follow him into all sorts of situations under all sorts of circumstances, internal and external, before you can decide what value to attach to his statement as to the facts that come into his ordinary experience of daily life. The man who may be too dull-witted to understand the psychologist's question, too lethargic to make a decent observation of what is put before him by his examiner, or too 'rattled' to state correctly the result of that observation, may be a man who, as he goes about his work or chats with his fellows, misses nothing of the ordinary human occurrences that take place around him. And, on the other hand, the man of quick intelligence and keen activity who, upon demand, can bring all his faculties to bear upon a subject on which he is challenged to make a creditable report may, not only *in spite* of having this temperament, but actually *because* of it, be the very man who habitually takes extremely imperfect notice of the visible and audible things that are going on around him all the time and that have for him no significance.

"Difficulties like these—I do not say insuperable difficulties, but certainly difficulties that offer enormous resistance to the investigator—are inherent in the subject. But over and above these inherent difficulties are those which attach not so much to the investigation as to the investigator. As a practical proposition, Professor Münsterberg's project must contemplate the employment of the psychological expert as an expert, strictly speaking. His report on the capacity of a witness must be taken by court and jury on his authority; it could not be expected of the court, still less of the jury, that it should examine into the soundness of the methods which he had employed. Yet it must be plain from what has been pointed out above that, even assuming—which is a great deal—the possibility of expending the necessary amount of time and pains upon the inquiry, none but the most highly qualified expert could be safely entrusted with it.

"Professor Münsterberg is a man not only of the highest professional training, but of extraordinary native powers of mind; yet he not only makes a fundamental error in one instance, but in a number of others overlooks elements essential to the true bearing of the facts upon the question in hand. In addition to the points already noted, one other may be mentioned which throws perhaps an even stronger light on the pitfalls that lie on all sides. It is a curious circumstance that in none of the questions put by Professor Münsterberg to his class does he give any room (or at least any encouragement) to the simple answer, 'I don't know.' How many of the queer guesses he got in response to the question as to what caused the sound he made by striking the hidden tuning-fork would have been choked off by the simple and straightforward plan of telling the students to answer only in case they felt a reasonable assurance, there is no means of telling. And yet in court a truthful witness would do that very thing. If he had heard a sound the character of which he could not identify, he would so state to the court, and not say it was a bell or a church-organ or a human song or what not.

"A man who, upon being asked to make the best guess he can, makes a very bad guess is not necessarily an unreliable witness; he may be the very man who on the witness-stand would refuse to testify to things that he doesn't feel sure of, and who, when he does make a statement, may be implicitly believed. And the same remark applies, in some measure, to nearly all the tests in Professor Münsterberg's questionary. If Professor Münsterberg has laid himself open to criticism in so many points, how much less would it be possible to entrust to an every-day psychologist the decision of so delicate a question as that of the degree of reliability of each of the witnesses in a given case?"

Desire to cast discredit on the methods of experimental psychology is expressly disclaimed by Mr. Franklin. On the contrary, he asserts his belief that the advance made by that science has been among the most interesting and important of the scientific developments of the past three decades. He pleads, however, that the professor's attack on the trustworthiness of every-day human observation, made not so much by the exact letter as by the whole tenor of his book, is not sustained by his instances. The critic concludes:

"So far as regards the discrimination of trustworthy from untrustworthy witnesses (truthfulness aside) as to the affairs of ordinary life, the investigation by expert psychologists, in order to be entitled to authority, would have to be vastly more comprehensive and vastly more able than there is any practical possibility of commanding. That there are special classes of cases in which the expert's investigation of a witness would be of value is certain, but the scope of his usefulness must be regarded as severely limited. So far as the ordinary run of things is concerned, the present homely procedure, imperfect as it is, is to be preferred to a system in which, over and above the question of the trustworthi-

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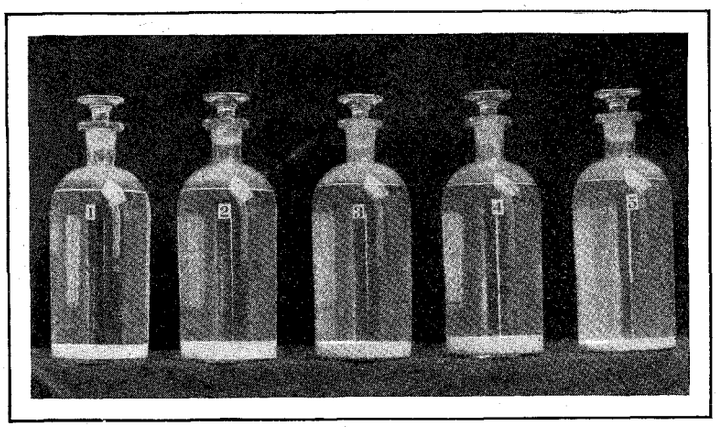
ness of witnesses, there would be injected into every case of importance the further and at least equally puzzling question of the trustworthiness of the tests employed by the psychological expert."

WATER-PURIFICATION BY ELECTRICAL DECOMPOSITION

A METHOD of purifying water with oxygen generated by its own decomposition has been devised by Léon Dion, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. In the apparatus invented by him, which is intended for use with the ordinary current employed for electric lighting, part of the water is separated into its gaseous elements, one of which, the oxygen, does the work of purification. The inventor's claims are set forth in an article contributed to *Popular Electricity* (May) by E. L. Elliott, part of which runs as follows:



EFFECTS OF THE DION TREATMENT.
The impurities have been separated and allowed to settle.

"When an electric current is made to pass through a body of water, something more happens than the mere passage of the current. Precisely *what* takes place from a purely scientific viewpoint is not precisely known; but certain important effects are plainly evident. Water is a compound of two elements—oxygen and hydrogen—both of which are gases in their free state; and one of the things that happen when electricity is passed through water is a separation to a certain extent of these two elements into their free condition. The hydrogen is liberated where the current goes in, and the oxygen where the current goes out. Oxygen is one of the two principal constituents of the atmosphere, and is the active element in combustion; in fact, the burning of a body is simply the union of the oxygen of the air with the body. Burning is therefore a case of what the chemist calls 'oxidation.' When oxygen is first separated from its hydrogen companion, it possesses an unusual avidity for joining or combining with other substances. The chemist speaks of it in this peculiar state as 'nascent' oxygen. Another peculiarity of this separation is the formation of what the chemist calls ozone, a gas which retains the remarkable activity of nascent oxygen. Ozone is a powerful 'oxidizing agent,' which is the chemist's way of saying that it will burn almost any substance with which it comes in contact.

"Now, when nascent oxygen and ozone are formed within water containing impurities, some very important and highly interesting results take place. Inorganic matter, altho it may have previously been in perfect solution, and the water as transparent as crystal, is at once precipitated, or, as it were, shaken out of the water in visible particles, which may be easily separated mechanically; and, second, every living organism is attacked and instantly burned up by the powerful ozone. The combined result is the total destruction of all organic matter and the precipitation of all inorganic impurities. Water containing millions of the most virulent disease germs, if thus subjected to the searching ordeal of the electric current, becomes not only harmless, but almost 'chemically pure.' . . . . . .

"In the apparatus devised by Mr. Dion the water is subjected to the electric current, taken from any electric-light circuit, as it passes through; the impurities of all kinds are thereby precipitated, and water almost chemically pure, and absolutely free from all living organisms, issues from the spout. By an exceedingly simple device the purified water may be sent through the filter in a reverse direction, entirely freeing it from the collected precipitate. . . . .

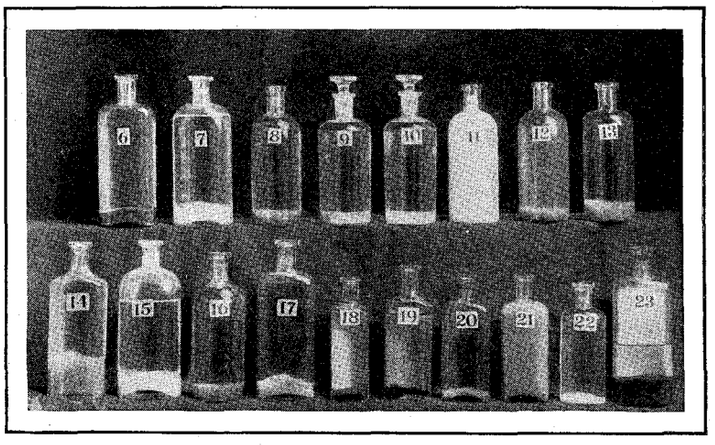
"The advantage of pure water in cooking is far greater than has ever been supposed. The peculiar flavors of fruits and vegetables are retained to a remarkable degree when cooked in pure water. Tea and coffee are particularly striking examples of the importance of cooking with pure water. . . . . .

"Aside from the value of pure water in its relation to health, its commercial importance is almost beyond computation.

"In every manufacturing process in which water is used, its purity is of importance; and to the difference in the quality of the natural supply may be attributed the success or failure of many lines of manufacture in any particular locality. Certain few places, for example, are noted for their fine products in dyed fabrics. It is asserted that the peculiar quality of French morocco, which has defied production in this country, is attributable to this source. It will be joyful news to our Teutonic brethren to learn that the superiority of the beer brewed in the Fatherland is likewise mostly a matter of good water to begin with, and that with 'Dionized' water—to coin a new word—we shall be able to equal the best product of Germany. Paper-making is a process in which water is constantly used, and the quality of the product is therefore largely dependent upon the purity of the supply.

"The troubles arising from the use of impure water in steam-boilers are many and serious. The formation of 'scale' from mineral impurities seriously reduces the efficiency of the boiler and shortens its life. This is of particularly vital importance in the case of steamships, and especially of war-vessels. The advantage of a pure-water supply for this purpose will repay many times the small cost of purification by the electric method."

The accompanying pictures show various waters after treatment by this method. The sediments are not always injurious, all hard water, for example, yielding considerable sediment, yet preferred for drinking purposes. The figures in the illustrations are explained below:



MORE RESULTS OF THE DION PROCESS.

1. Spring water from the mountains in Pennsylvania which sells for eight cents per gallon.
2. Water taken from the faucet in Chicago, the kind furnished to all the people.
3. Water furnished the public of Newport, R. I.
4. Water furnished the public of Buffalo, N. Y.
5. Water furnished the public of Los Angeles, Cal.
6. Sulfur water from the Conyngham Mine, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
7. Artesian-well water from the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Flows 35,000 gallons per hour, but can not be

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used, as it contains sulfur and lime. Treated by the Dion process, it is good for drinking purposes.

8. Water from the "Hospital for Insane," Retreat, Pa. Comes from the Susquehanna River. When it is heated for boiler or cooking purposes the sulfuric acid it contains becomes active and eats out the pipes and the cooking-utensils. Pipes must be lined with tin to preserve them.

9. Water furnished the public of Washington, D. C.

10. Water furnished the public of Davenport, Ia.

11. Los Angeles water after treatment by the Dion process. The original water is very hard and will not take soap. No. 11 sample shows the water after treatment to be perfectly soft, and that soap mixes in the same and creates bubbles.

12. Spring water which sells for six cents per gallon.

13. Water furnished the public of Memphis, Tenn.

14. Sample of whisky just taken out of still, after treatment.

15. A lithia water that sells for fifteen cents per gallon.

16. Water taken from a faucet in the city of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

17. Water taken from the Lackawanna River, Scranton, Pa.

18. Showing separation of ink.

19. Sulfur water from the Mineral Mining Company's mine, Shamokin, Pa. Will eat out a steel rail in thirty days. Can be used for boiler purposes after treatment.

20. Showing separation of laundry-tub water.

21. Laundry-tub water taken from the Oscar Smith Laundry, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

22. A much-advertised table-water.

23. Showing separation of a bottle (½ pint) of bluing.

ONE KIND OF GHOSTS

TALES of specters or other mysterious appearances seen by dim light are often due, it would appear, to the fact that the pupil of the eye enlarges automatically in the dark, making the formation of a definite image on the retina difficult or impossible. Says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, April 18):

"Every one must at times have asked himself why familiar objects in a dim light tend to assume fantastic and oftentimes alarming appearances. Who, in walking across the fields after sunset, has not at times been startled by some shadow of uncertain outline and disconcerting mobility that has fallen upon the retina? It is not a question of courage, because the boldest of men may experience a momentary feeling of apprehension, and the reflex movements to which the impression gives rise are the outcome of the instinct of self-preservation, which is notoriously most active in presence of a danger the nature and extent of which are for the time unknown. Habits of mental analysis and self-control of course mitigate the effects of the visual impression which attain their maximum in the young and the inexperienced, but the general effect is the same, and we have all known what it is to check a sudden impulse to run away.

"The explanation is to be found in the special conditions of night vision. The pupils are widely dilated and, as in the photographic lens with a large diaphragm, the apparatus of accommodation can only focus for one plane. As the faculty of estimating distances is in great measure lost in the obscurity, we can not focus with precision, and a blurred uncertain outline is thrown upon the retina. Then, too, colors viewed in a fading light lose their distinguishing hue in a fixt sequence until a point is reached at which everything becomes of one uniform gray tint, whence, no doubt, the origin of the French proverb, '*La nuit, tous les chats sont gris*' [By night all cats are gray]. The impression of form is principally transmitted by the retinal cones which are most abundant in the center of the retina, whereas the appreciation of light and shade is provided by the rods, so that in man under the influence of dim light there is far more rapid depreciation of central than of peripheral vision. It follows that the images which are transmitted to the visual centers are profoundly modified in color and outline, and, as they enter the eye through the widely dilated pupil at an altogether unusual angle, the movement of locomotion gives them a peculiar mobility.

"Now we rely on experience for the interpretation of sensorial impressions, and when these present themselves suddenly in an unusual form they create a feeling of insecurity which finds expression in mental perturbation and more or less violent motor impulsion —in fact, the subject finds himself in the position of a horse which sees a rapidly-advancing motor-car for the first time and does not know what to make of it. Imagination aiding, these blurred, mobile, and uncertain images are susceptible of the most phantasmagoric interpretation, and in persons who are not accustomed to control sensorial impressions by the exercise of the intelligence the impressions are accepted as realities and acted upon accordingly. Gamekeepers and others who are accustomed to night work make allowance for phenomena of this class and correct the visual deficiency by the aid of other senses, such as hearing, which are not dependent on light."

OUR WANDERING EYES

IT is indicated by recent experiments that one person can by no means "fix" another with his eye. In spite of all our efforts the eye will wander. Its movements may be quite unconscious and of very small extent, but they take place, and the eyeball can not be kept still for a single moment. Says J. F. Springer, writing on this discovery in *The Scientific American* (New York):

"The older psychologists . . . assumed that there was possible a point of regard, which could be maintained for a time. These assumptions are now challenged upon experimental grounds. It is now denied . . . that the center of interest is a point, the claim being that it is always an appreciable area.

"Prof. Raymond Dodge maintains these results in a recent monograph. He claims that at no time is the globe of the eye quiescent in its socket. And in this he is supported by other investigators. In proof of incessant motion of the eyeball relatively to its socket, Professor Dodge cites a very simple experiment, which requires practically no apparatus. By viewing a very bright object intently for a time, we may perceive an after-image of the object upon fixing the attention upon, say, a white piece of paper. Suppose now we observe intently a wedge-shaped white-hot piece of metal. This will give rise to a definite after-image. Such an image is formed upon a certain definite portion of the retinal surface. . . . Suppose now we make some small ink-mark upon a piece of cross-section paper, and fix our attention upon this mark. At the first instant of fixation of attention upon the mark, the after-image will be seen occupying a certain position relative to the fixation mark on the paper. But as we continue our effort to fixate the mark, we shall observe that the after-image is never still relatively to the fixation mark. As the location of the after-image on the retina is fixt, this apparent relative motion of the wedge point on the paper can mean nothing else than that the image of the fixation point has a movement over the retinal surface. That is to say, there is a continual movement of the globe of the eye during the fixation effort."

In his efforts to measure these fixation movements of the eyeball, Professor Dodge finds that this after-image method is somewhat objectionable because subjective effects interfere with the accuracy of the measurements. In the first place, the subject notices the change of position of the after-image relatively to the fixation mark, and endeavors to correct it. In the second place, there is a tendency on the part of the subject to abandon the fixation mark, and to fix the attention upon some part of the after-image, causing a shift of the eyeball. Owing to these facts another method of measurement was ultimately adopted. The writer thus summarizes the results:

"These fixation movements of the globe of the eye are (except perhaps to a very small extent) below the threshold of consciousness. They are therefore not under direct control. And besides, they are complicated with other eye movements.

"Thus any movement of the head will—if the eye remains quiescent in its orbit—carry the globe of the eye with it. This would not be a fixation movement. However, some motions of the body are compensated for by involuntary movements of the eyeball, others are not. Thus, there is such coordination between the eyes and the head that it has been found impossible to move the head and keep the eyes relatively quiescent—unless indeed the eyes are strongly converged. Thus, the head may be moved back and forth,

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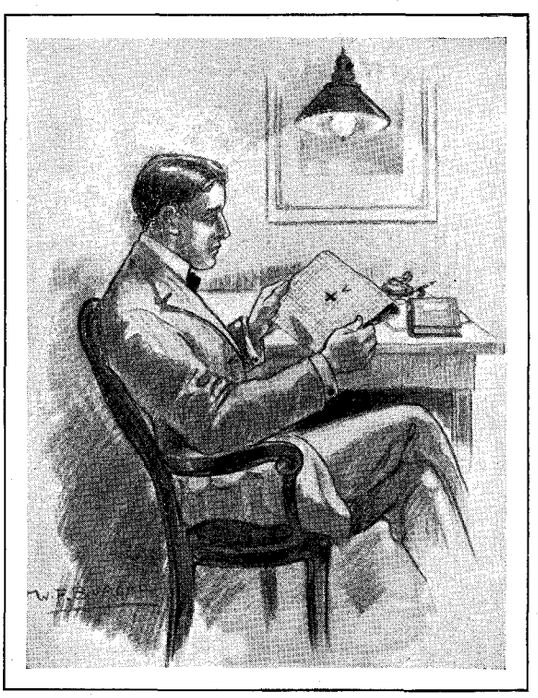
through quite an arc and with a very fair degree of rapidity, while reading, without seriously blurring the print. This is a compensatory movement, and is not a voluntary one, for the reason that the compensation is taking place with considerable rapidity, whereas it is known that to get a voluntary movement in response to the changes going on—that is, a reaction—requires more time. Again, suppose a bit of reading-matter to be attached to a light rod, and the rod held between the teeth in suitable position to afford opportunity to read. Then let the head be moved back and forth. The effort to read is attended with difficulty, or even becomes impossible. If the eye remained quiescent in its orbit, this difficulty should not arise, inasmuch as head and reading-matter retain their relative positions."

These movements of the eyes in their sockets in response to movements of the head are probably associated, the writer tells us, with movements of the neck muscles. A person in a revolving chair, so sitting that the chair may be swung rapidly back and forth without moving the head relatively to the body, can not read a bit of printed matter attached to some fixt object at a suitable distance, on account of blurring. The writer goes on:

"These experiments suggest that all fixation movements—whether large or small—are due to efforts in compensation of bodily movements. With the utmost effort, however, to restrain the body and fixate the eye, it is found by using refined methods of detection that minute fixation movements still occur. To what can these be due? If, as just suggested, they are due to compensations for bodily movements, then these bodily movements are apparently quite minute. In investigating this subject with suitable apparatus, it has been found that certain movements tallied with the pulse, others seemed to be due to breathing movements, and so on. The circulation of the blood—to say nothing of respiration—no doubt causes minute movements of the head and neck, and these in turn occasion infinitesimal corrective motions of the globe of the eye. Again, the numerous opposed muscular attachments at various points in the body are, generally speaking, no doubt in a continual oscillation, also requiring incessant compensation.

"Now, altho these fixation movements may very properly be said to be involuntary, and not subject to a conscious will, still, at the same time, their automatic occurrence in response to the press of

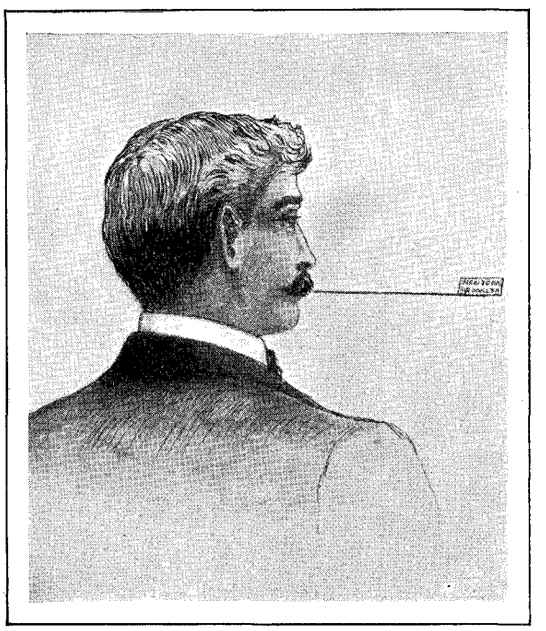


By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE MOVING IMAGE OF THE FIXATION POINT.

conditions implies a subconscious (or unconscious) motive. Professor Dodge suggests as one of the possible physiological motives that of retinal fatigue. Thus, whether the object of regard consist of a mere point or a surface, the image formed on the retina would tend to tire the elements concerned, and relief would be experienced by a shifting of the image over the retinal surface. There would thus exist a possible motive for a movement of the eyeball to accomplish this shifting of the image."

TO DRY PLANTS WITHOUT PRESSING—Methods used to dry or preserve flowers or entire plants, without pressing them or



By courtesy of "The Scientifi American."

EXPERIMENT TO SHOW THAT THE EYE DOES NOT REMAIN QUIET.

otherwise altering their shape, are described as follows by *La Nature* in its department entitled "Receipts and Useful Processes":

"For some time there has been a demand for a recipe for making what are called in commerce 'sterilized flowers.' The answer is not simple, because the several firms that are engaged in their preparation keep secret the processes that they use. . . . As far as it is possible to get together data on this subject, it is probable that some makers spray the plants or flowers with a thin layer of india-rubber dissolved in benzin, while others dip them in a bath whose base is glycerin, but the exact composition of which is still unknown. Our readers may perhaps like to experiment, at least with the benzin; but this should be done outdoors and by daylight, since the vapor of benzin is very explosive.

"In any case, there is also quite a different process, which retains the form and colors of the plants. First a quantity of sand is carefully washed to remove foreign substances, and then completely dried, after which it is passed through a fine sieve. At the bottom of an earthenware vase a layer of this sand is placed, and the flower is laid upon it, with its leaves and the part of the stem to be preserved. More sand is poured in, little by little, taking care the while to arrange petals and leaves so that they will be naturally disposed in this sandy coffin. This is continued until the sand is about three centimeters [1.2 inch] above the flower. Then the whole is placed in an oven heated to about 45° C. [113° F.] and is allowed to remain there at least a day—two days if the plant is somewhat fleshy. After desiccation, many precautions must be taken to remove the plant without breaking it, which may be done by allowing the sand to run out quietly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE Academy of Science at Vienna," says *The Engineering Times* (London), "has just made the largest quantity of radium yet produced—forty-six grains. Ten tons of uranium and pitchblende, given to the academy by the Government from its mines in Bohemia, were used in its production. Its extraction cost $10,000. The academy will present a small fraction of the radium to Sir William Ramsay, the well-known English scientist, for experimental purposes. It will use part of it to test Professor Ramsay's theory regarding the effect of radium in producing transmutation of other elements."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

MR. ROCKEFELLER, JR., ON TAINTED RICHES

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., is said to have astonished even his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Aked, on May 3, by his arraignment of the rich man who told lies, destroyed men's reputations, and took advantage of those weaker than himself in order to achieve wealth and power. It was in an address before his Bible-class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church that his interesting remarks were made. He warned the young men before him not to envy such a man and his wealth. Dr. Aked is reported to have said that it was one of the best talks on the subject that he had

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., HIS MOTHER AND FATHER.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr, recently addrest his Bible-class a warning against the envy of rich men, and the view that riches excused a man who "told lies, destroyed men's reputations, and took advantage of those weaker than himself in order to gain wealth and power."

ever heard. As reported by the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Rockefeller said in part, taking his text from Ps. lii., where such a rich man as above noted is described:

"This rich man whom the psalmist refers to—doesn't he exist at the present day? I believe he does. You all know him; you read about him in the newspapers every day. Maybe you and I have often envied him. We may have said: 'How splendid it must be to have the wealth, the power which that man possesses—to be able to control and sway men!'

"Perhaps that man you envy may have been a liar in his earlier days. He may have destroyed men's characters and taken advantage of men weaker than himself in order to reach the position which you envy. Therefore, you must ask yourselves the question, 'Are we willing to pay the price that man paid in order to get where he is?'

"'Ha!' you may reply, 'but the world to-day overlooks these things. After all, even if this man's riches and power were thus obtained, it does not matter much in the struggle and fierce competition of the present day, provided he is willing to use his position and his wealth for the benefit of his fellow men. He is entitled to take advantage of any opportunity that presents itself, provided he devotes what he gets to a good purpose.'

"If that is your frame of mind, my friends, let us hold our opinion in abeyance until we can look at the other side of the picture. This man feels so strong in his ability to buy votes and to use his vast power in other ways to gain what he desires, that he fancies he can get along without any help—without even the help of God. Perhaps this man's mother prayed with him when he was a child, but that was so long ago that he has outgrown it. He has listened to big men who have persuaded him that there is no power of God, but the Psalm tells us that God will tear down that man. The grasp of God, used in that manner, must be a terrible thing, and that is what that man must expect. There will surely come a time when he will wish that he had been more intimate with his Maker and had lived more in accordance with his laws.

"Maybe you have passed his handsome private house and wondered whether you would ever be able to buy such a house for your wife and family. Envy him not, for God will surely pull him out of that house. We shall live to see him humbled and trodden in the dust. And now let us ask ourselves again: 'Is it worth while? Can we envy such a man?'

"The man to be envied, in my opinion, and the man who is happiest, is the man who puts his trust in the Lord, lives righteously, and is satisfied with much less material wealth. He is the kind of man you can trust; the man who always tells the truth, even tho he loses by it materially; the kind of man to whom you feel that you can safely leave the care of your wife and children when you die. Yes, a man of such sterling character and unsullied reputation is, after all, the man to be envied.

"And if any of you still think that you would prefer to be like that other man and have what he has and are still willing to pay the price he paid for it, let me assure you that you are making a great mistake."

WANTED: A NEW RELIGIOUS DISCIPLINE

EDMUND GOSSE, the English man of letters, who has recently acknowledged the authorship of "Father and Son," has given his reason for writing this extraordinary book. "I do not find that anybody in the old formal, isolated way holds the view of religion," he says, that consists of believing "passively in what God revealed as to the way of salvation." Here is where, he thinks, an excessive change has come over the face of things, and "it was just as an excessive instance of this change," he adds, "and probably the most curious instance that could be found, that I wrote down the record of 'Father and Son.'" In an article published in our issue of December 21, the story of Mr. Gosse's early life is told—how his father and mother "dedicated him, like the infant Samuel, to the service of the Lord." His progress in the spiritual life was so jealously watched that never was there allowed any "message that came blowing from the outside world of beauty and romance." Finally, "there came such a moment of conversion as his father had longed for, only it was in a contrary direction."

The real question at the bottom of "Father and Son," says Mr. Gosse, in an interview in *Great Thoughts* (London, April 4), "is this: By what moral skeleton are we going to replace the stern religious discipline of our forefathers?" Mr. Gosse refers to his childhood as an example, but perhaps an excessive example, "of that intense religious discipline which I hold to be useful to all, but especially so to the very children who are most likely to resist it, that is to say, those of an imaginative temperament." He observes:

"Nowadays this discipline has gone, and it will never again be replaced by any religious fanaticism or severity. The great problem, therefore, is: What are we going to put in its place? It occurs to me that it is the wide-spread interest in this question which is responsible for the extraordinary amount of discussion that has been caused by my book among people who I should have thought would never read it or even glance at it. . . . . .

"The problem which troubles me, and which was always before me while I was writing 'Father and Son,' is not that the sentimentality of the race will decrease—for that is ever on the increase—but that our great danger will come from the absence of discipline. It seems to me, after an experience of nearly sixty years of

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life, that nothing will take the place of that discipline, commended by Solomon, who said that it is good for a man to bear the yoke in his youth. It is essential for the strongest characters that there should be a period in which they are under rigid discipline of some kind or another. The old faith precisely supplied this rigid discipline, and gave to those who could resist it, or outlive it, a sort of bony structure on which the will could exercise itself.

"The danger now, it seems to me, is that young people will have the pleasant, agreeable, and benevolent sides of the great problems of life put before them so exclusively that they will miss a certain hardness in the character, which, I think, is essential for the best human action. The very best men should have something of this stiffness in them, and this is just what we are in danger of losing through the decline of an unflinching and dogmatic religion. My impression is that the tendency of religious feeling throughout Christendom at the present time is to accept the beautiful humanity of the Christian system rather than emphasize its historical truth."

HOW THE FRENCH CHURCH MANAGES

THE disendowment by the French Republic of the Church in France has not by any means crippled the Catholic organization. The result has in fact been that ecclesiastical France is now following the example of ecclesiastical America. The laity are being called upon for subscriptions toward the maintenance of public worship and church institutions. While hitherto the curé appears to have had the use and application of church moneys under his own control, subject to the bishop of the diocese, boards of trustees or vestrymen are now to be appointed to aid him and share the financial responsibilities of the parish or congregation. Such are the conclusions arrived at by a representative of the Paris *Temps*, who recently interviewed "a priest of the archdiocese of Paris, whose position gives him an opportunity of learning how the voluntary system works, not only in Paris, but in the provinces." This priest told the newspaper man that Cardinal Richard, then Archbishop of Paris, had decreed the necessity of the voluntary system by a pastoral letter in 1907. He describes the carrying out of this scheme as follows:

"The curés are appealing personally to those of the parishioners they personally know. Others they address by letter or send delegates to their residences. In every church an alms-box has been set up for contributions. The parochial funds are further aided by collections and the fees for such religious services as baptisms, marriages, burials, and private masses. But the largest part of the parish revenue is furnished by voluntary subscriptions."

The missionary work of a diocese, that is, the financial support of poor parishes, is secured by a separate fund, of which the following account is given:

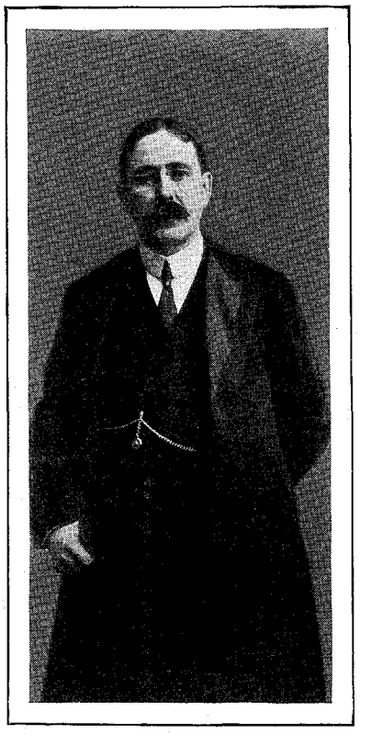
"In the diocese of Paris every parish priest is called upon to surrender half of the offerings which he has received to what is styled the central fund which is applied to such general purposes as educational work, poor relief, the support of hospitals and weak parishes. This central fund is increased by direct offerings. During the past year there have been such munificent contributions to this fund that we have been enabled to build several chapels-of-ease in overpopulated districts. One of these voluntary contributions amounted to $60,000. There are others of $10,000, $5,000, and $4,000."

On being asked how they were managing in the country districts the priest of Paris replied to his interlocutor as follows:

"Collections are made from house to house. But the villager likes no better than the citizen to give when he is asked for money. He has been accustomed to go to church without loosening his purse-strings, and when he sees that everything is going on as usual he does not understand why he is required to share in the expenses. . . . But unwillingness generally yields to the arguments and requests of the curés, who have frequent opportunity of giving clear evidence of that clerical humility whose reality so many satirical writers have doubted, in order to obtain daily bread for themselves and their *confrères*."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CITY EVANGELISM SOLVED

THE six weeks of "Simultaneous Interdenominational Evangelistic Services" just brought to a close in Philadelphia have illustrated the fact that "the problem of the city may be solved." So writes Dr. J. W. Chapman, the chief worker in that campaign. "Personally, I believe it is as easy to move a city for Christ as to move a village," he declares, in *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia). All that is required, he continues, "is that special emphasis should be given to the work, and a special number of workers should be chosen and a longer time given to the campaign." In another account of this mission, printed in the New York *Observer*, Dr. Chapman states:



J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D.D.,

Who thinks the problem of city evangelism may be solved by simultaneous services in as many districts as the city calls for, and a trained worker in each district.

"The meetings have been so remarkable that I feel impelled to send forth a statement concerning them, both in order that I may give my impressions concerning their value and protect myself from any criticism which might be made by those who did not understand the nature of the work.

"The simultaneous plan of evangelistic services calls for as many districts as the cities require on account of their size, and each district is presided over by a trained worker and his singer. In Philadelphia there were forty-five districts, in addition to the meetings held on the streets, in the saloons, in station-houses, and in other places where men gather in crowds.

"The campaign first of all is intended to magnify the office of the pastor, and I am sure this has been accomplished in Philadelphia. In the second place, unfair criticism of the church is not permitted, and beyond all question the churches in Philadelphia are all stronger because of this campaign. Again, the campaign produces a new spiritual atmosphere, which makes the work of the minister easier, and this is manifestly apparent in Philadelphia. . . . . .

"The Philadelphia campaign has taught me three things: First, that there has not been a time in years when work could so easily be carried on in the great cities. The simultaneous plan is at least a partial solution of the city problem, but if the cities are to be moved, then the second thing I have learned is that the burden of responsibility must rest upon the pastor; when he is dead in earnest and possest of a passion for souls he can, under such circumstances as men find themselves now in Philadelphia, easily win a great victory. And the third thing I have learned is that there seems to be to-day in the church an increasing number of people who are deeply concerned that the church should move forward and assert her authority in every question of righteousness. But I have also found that many in the church seem to-day to be almost mad in the pursuit of pleasure."

As to the results that may be estimated in some sort of tabulated

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form *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) reports that "about 15,000 persons signed cards containing a pledge to join the church and enter upon a Christian life." Some of the features of the campaign are given in these words:

"There was a remarkable absence of effort to secure response to the gospel invitation by appeals to mere feeling. The accessories of music, sacred song, and the thrill of a great multitude were not prest into any service beyond the legitimate one of subduing the mind and heart to the solemn purposes of the hour of worship. Of course, the various evangelists associated with Dr. Chapman in the work differed among themselves temperamentally and in their methods of approach to the people. Dr. Chapman's own mode of preaching was persuasive rather than severely intellectual and coldly argumentative, for he went upon the assumption, which no one will dispute, that what multitudes of the non-churched people need is an impulse to accept a gospel whose terms they have known from childhood and to take their places in the church where they will be under the training, edifying, sanctifying power of God's Word and Spirit, and thus grow up into the stature of perfect men and women in Christ Jesus. . . . . .

"Another method of approach was represented by such men as Dr. J. W. Dawson, Dr. Henry Ostrom, and Dr. Charles W. Gordon. Their presentation of the truth, while persuasive, was addrest to meet many of the questions that would present themselves to a thoughtful, cultivated mind brought face to face with the question of accepting Christ. One of the striking things about the evangelistic campaign was its adjustment to utilize every avenue of approach to men and its appeal alike to the cultured and the uncultured. It is safe to conclude, therefore, that the greater number of the nearly 15,000 profest converts were acting intelligently and with a full knowledge of what was involved when they signified their intention to enter upon the Christian life."

Some dramatic incidents are also noted:

"Men and women who have not attended church services for years are returning to the fold. Scores of backsliders have had their faith renewed. A typical case is that of a clubman who had not been given to church-going. He surprized his friends, however, by attending one of the noon-day meetings at a theater. At the close of the meeting he approached Dr. Chapman and quietly remarked, 'I am going to live a new life after what I have heard to-day,' at the same time asking, 'What did this meeting cost?' 'Seventy-five dollars,' was the reply. 'Well,' he answered, 'I want to pay the expenses for to-day,' and a few moments later he handed Dr. Chapman a check for $100. Another man, whose name is withheld, has resolved to devote the income of his great fortune henceforth to Christian work."

SHRINKAGE OF ENGLISH METHODISM

ENGLISH Methodist papers are deploring the shrinkage of Methodism in the land of Wesley. Of Protestant bodies this denomination ranks second to the Established Church in point of numbers, the national Church numbering over 2,000,000 communicants, the Roman Catholics 1,500,000, and the Methodists of all branches somewhat over a million. American Methodism is reported in the Bishop's address at the General Conference now in session in Baltimore to have gained 278,357 communicants during the past four years, "the greatest gain during any similar period for sixteen years." By the annual census of British Methodism it is ascertained, according to *The Methodist Recorder* (London), that "there is a connectional decrease of 4,392, the largest for fifty-four years." This decrease is found in each grade of membership. "There are 1,179 fewer on trial than last year, and 2,345 fewer junior members—the total reduction of names on the class-books being, therefore, 7,916." In two sections of the island a small increase is noted. Methodism in the Southeast—that is, in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire—"has more than held its own, has indeed increased by 1.13 per cent." In the North, in the area adjoining Carlisle and Scotland districts, the percentage of increase has been 1.68. *The Recorder* presents these further facts:

"All else is gloom. Alike in the agricultural districts of Devon, Oxford, East Anglia, Lincoln, and York, among the potters and iron-workers of Staffordshire, the cotton-workers of Lancashire, the miners of Northumbria, in the ship-yards of the Tyne and the Wear, and in the great woolen towns of the West Riding, the same story of loss is told. And this in face of two years of unparalleled trade activity—two such years as Lancashire, at least, has never known before. Is there a subtle antagonism between temporal and spiritual prosperity? We have been somewhat forcibly struck by the fact that hardly a superintendent, in making this year's return, has thought it worth while to excuse or explain his decrease. This differs so greatly from our experience of former years that we are driven to the conclusion that every one was looking for a general decrease. Certainly we ourselves have never in all the twenty-one years of this work so regarded the result as a foregone conclusion before a figure was set down. Probably the chief reason for this was the paucity of revival news during the past winter. It has never for a generation been so scarce. Activities of other and more material kinds have been sufficiently multitudinous. Record bazaar proceeds and unprecedented collections have been many; record attendances at prayer-meetings and overcrowded communion-rails have been exceptional."

The fact of decrease is accounted for variously in letters to *The Methodist Recorder* from members of the Methodist communion. Some attribute it to the strict revision of the class-books where only attendants at the class-meetings, peculiar to Methodism, are counted as members. Such a loss is not to be deplored, they say, for the remainder shows more nearly the genuine strength of the Church. Others, commenting on the fact that "ministerial candidates having a passion for souls were passed over for men of higher scholastic attainments," ask:

"Are we not getting more proud of the purely worldly distinctions of our people and ministers than the distinctions which our Lord valued in his followers? Ours is an emotional religion, and to substitute a cold, scientific system of religious thought will not make Methodists. We need more warmth, not less; heartfelt experience, less intellectualism; more of the man, less of the scholar."

The Christian World (London, Independent) comments upon the situation thus:

"The membership test in the Wesleyan Church is hardly a satisfactory one for ascertaining the actual prosperity or otherwise of the body. The class-meeting as a condition of membership is becoming increasingly unpopular with the laity, and there is no doubt that the relaxation of this rule, and the assimilation of the membership conditions to those of other communions, would produce an immediate and very considerable increase. All the signs point to concession on this point in the near future, one which we think would be entirely commendable. That the class-meeting should be upheld as an excellent institution which has done invaluable work in the past, is one thing; it is quite another to make attendance on it compulsory on all who seek the fellowship of the Church. Let it by all means be retained, improved, made increasingly helpful and attractive; but why should it be placed, or kept, in a position for which no New-Testament authority can be found?

"Returning, however, to the immediate question before us, it is evident that considerations of the kind just advanced do not go very far as an explanation. If the Wesleyan Church has rivals this does not alter the fact that it has before it a vast, unchurched population from which it has all the time been free to draw recruits and to increase its numbers. It has not done so. And while the class-meeting regulations may be, and doubtless are, a bar to the acquisition of certain classes of hearers, yet the class-meeting has existed from the beginning, and has not prevented the growth of the body to its present proportions. The causes of the setback are deeper. That this is so is evident from the fact that the decline in membership of the past year is not confined to Methodism, but appears to be general. The statistics of the Baptist Union . . . show a decrease in 1907 of 4,864 members, and the figures for the area covered by the Free Church Council exhibit a total decline of some eighteen thousand. These last are incomplete, as many of the churches affiliated to the council do not publish returns. But the figures, wherever they are taken, seem to tell the same story."

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LETTERS AND ART

THE PRESIDENT'S IMPETUS TO THE STUDY OF GAELIC

NO American has done so much for ancient Irish literature as President Roosevelt. Such a tribute to the man of multiform influences comes from Dr. Joseph Dunn, professor of Gaelic and Romance languages at the Catholic University in Washington, who is described as "the most eminent authority in this country on everything Celtic." The President, he declares, has been a vital force in the revival of interest in the study of Gaelic and has given a stimulus to hundreds of students. "Indeed, he has made known for the first time to thousands of readers that there is such a literature." "By his careful article on Irish literature," says Dr. Dunn, referring to the article on "Irish Sagas," published in *The Century Magazine* some months ago, "the President has done what in his work he termed 'the most fortunate thing from a literary standpoint that can befall a country, next to developing its own writers—to have some new treasure-house of literature revealed.'" Says the Professor, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*:

"It was undoubtedly due to this article that the edition of the magazine was soon exhausted, leaving copies of it at a premium. The President saw clearly that the subject of Celtic study is one that is, in some way, bound up with the history of the origin of a large part of the population of the United States, and that it has for this reason a particular interest. We have inherited far more than we dream from our ancestors, and he felt that a study of the past would put the descendants in independent possession of what they have inherited from their forefathers. He intended that they should have a richer and deeper understanding of themselves.

"It is well worth while to quote one of his opinions regarding ancient Irish literature and the sagas. 'They deserve,' the President wrote, 'the research which can be given only by the lifelong effort of trained scholars. They should be studied for their poetry, as countless scholars have studied those early literatures.' It clearly shows the President's understanding of his subject that he should have pointed out the fact that these ancient Irish tales 'date back to a purely pagan Ireland,' for it is this more than anything else which makes this literature valuable from a historic point of view. In the Welsh and Irish we have the oldest vernacular poetry and the most ancient native records of Western Europe. In some respects the stage of culture mirrored in this literature had its roots much further back than those of the Homeric Greeks. Neither the Germans nor the Slavs are able to produce any such pictures of their wild, prehistoric times as can the Irish. In the time of which President Roosevelt writes, Ireland was, to quote his own words, 'a world to herself,' and as a historical monument of the past the literature of the Celt offers undoubtedly an interest of the first order.

"The President's purpose in making public his study of the ancient Irish sagas was not only to make known to the great reading public this great body of tradition and beautiful lore, which his article, more than any other, has succeeded in doing, but also to encourage the study of it. In this he was only following out what he said in a public address two years before: 'We Americans take a just pride in the development of our great universities, and more and more we are seeking to provide for creative and original work in these universities. I hope that an earnest effort will be made to endow chairs in American universities for the study of Celtic literature. It is only in recent years that the extraordinary wealth and beauties of the old Celtic sagas have been appreciated, and we of America, who have so large a Celtic strain in our blood, can not afford to be behindhand in the work of adding to modern scholarship by bringing within its ken the great Celtic literature of the past.'"

The writer of the dispatch goes on to state that the Celtic languages, the study of which is so warmly advocated by the President, are far from being extinct. Moreover, the language is taught in a number of seats of learning in Europe and America. We read:

"Irish is still spoken by about 650,000 persons in Ireland, the Scottish Gaelic is spoken by more than 200,000 persons, and the Welsh by nearly 1,000,000 persons. The Breton of Brittany is spoken by about 1,000,000 persons, besides 600,000 who can speak nothing else.

"Besides the Catholic University, whose course Dr. Dunn was instrumental in starting, Celtic forms a study in the British Isles and Ireland, at Berlin, Freiburg, Leipsic, Paris, Rennes, Oxford, and Edinburgh. In the United States it is taught at Harvard and Columbia. The Catholic University, through the munificence of the Society of Hibernians, is soon to be endowed with scholarships for students of Celtic. Dr. Dunn has practically completed a translation of what the President has pronounced 'the most famous romance of ancient Ireland,' and in his introduction he has expressed his high appreciation of the President's assistance and the hope that further contributions will come from his pen."

CAUSTIC COMMENTS ON COPYRIGHT

RECENT agitations over a revision of the copyright law lead Mr. Howells to point out some of the absurd inconsistencies in the conception of rights upon which the law is based. Speaking for his craft, he asserts that "if we have a right to our lands and houses in perpetuity, we have exactly the same right to our books," and in order to point more vividly the invidiousness of distinctions, he argues that "unless we ought to render back to the community our lands and houses at the end of a given period, we ought not to render back our books." Copyright in ideas, as is known or not known in any generality, may extend for a period of twenty-eight years with an option on fourteen years additional. A law which is now pending in Congress—Mr. Howells pessimistically stating that it is "pending with every effect of being permanently hung up there"—proposes to guarantee the author the chance to secure for his books copyright protection for his lifetime and for thirty years thereafter. Such "half-justice from the law" Mr. Howells represents authors as willing to accept in place of the "quarter-justice" that they now enjoy, at the same time depicting their state as being "as extraconstitutional as so many Filipinos or Porto Ricans." In the "Editor's Easy Chair" of the May *Harper's* Mr. Howells has this to say of the unjust premise of the copyright law:

"This premise is that there is an essential difference between property in ideas and property in any and all other things. It is true that such a premise has never been, and never can be, established; but reasoning has to start somewhere, and in the present case it starts there. It is a scientific hypothesis supported by the assertion that the creators of works of beauty are peculiarly bound to their social or civic environment. In accordance with that theory they must restore in the concrete form which they have given it the beauty which they have materialized from it. They may enjoy the sole right to this for forty-two years, but their right is unnatural, just as the right to all other property is natural and inherent. The fact that *all* property is the creature of society; that there is *no* natural right to property in anything whatsoever; that a man's right to 'his ox or his ass or anything which is his,' rests upon absolutely the same artificial basis as his right to his ideas, has no weight with the reasoners whose minds were made up for them two hundred years ago. Perhaps they can not consent to the fact because if they do they must accept the corollary that every kind of property ought to be restored to society, to the community, after forty-two years."

Mr. Howells, in explaining what copyright is, refers to a recently published pamphlet by Mr. William A. Jenner called "The Publisher Against the People." This work, according to Mr. Howells, repeats "all the comical sophisms by which the inventors and defenders of copyright law have made the worse appear the better reason ever since copyright was first legislated." He goes on:

"It appears from these sophisms—or, call them reasons—that

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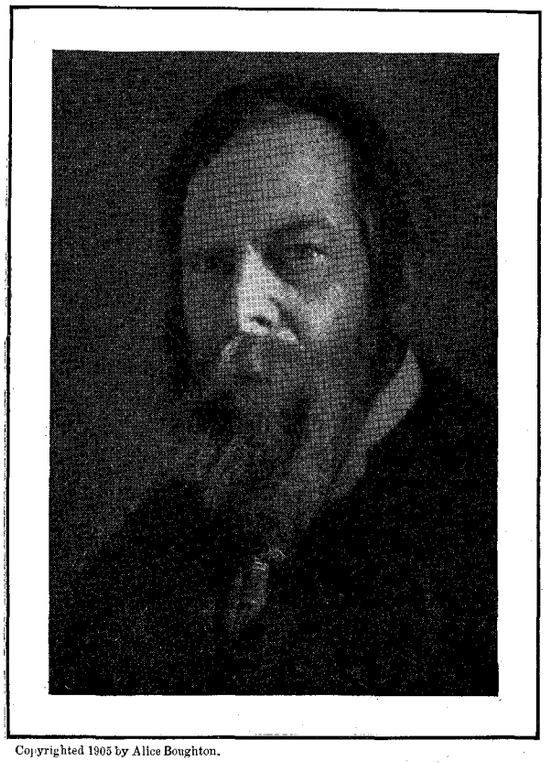
the term of copyright is limited to the mystic number of forty-two years because of the peculiar nature of ideas, in which there can not be property beyond that term, and because of the special protection which the law gives the author during that term. This



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ALBERT P. RYDER,

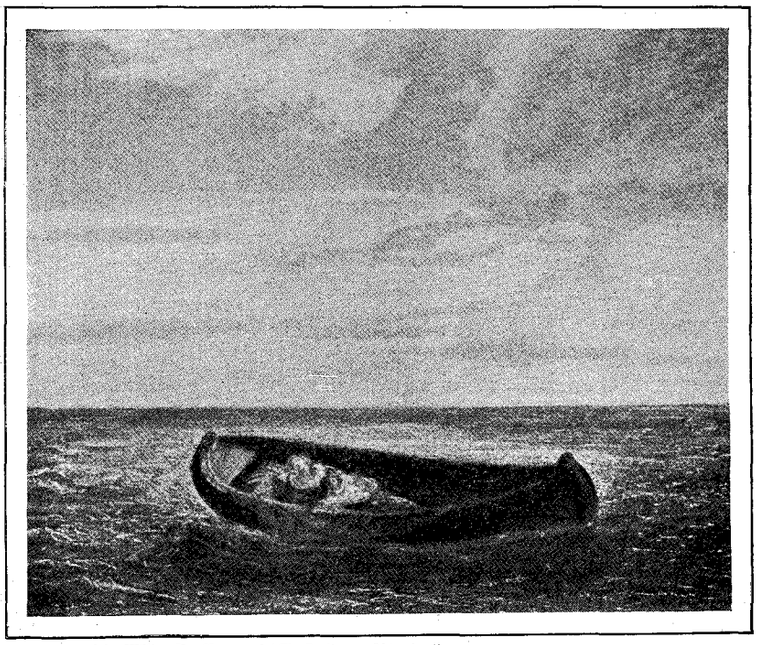
An American painter of the romantic school whose genius, according to Roger Fry, "is essentially akin to that of the lyric poet."

special protection consists in allowing an author to bring an action for damages if his copyright is violated. The care of the law for the injured author is such that it will not pursue the thief upon notice of the theft, as it would any other sort of thief. Why this should be thought especial protection, Mr. Jenner does not attempt to say, but in his wish to save authors and readers from the rapacity of the publishers, he makes clear, or as clear as he can, the reasons for limiting an author's right in his work to forty-two years. He tells us, as we have often been told before, that there is no such thing as a natural property in ideas. He implies that you naturally own your house and land, your flocks and herds, your mills and your mines, your shops and offices; but he says you do not naturally own your book; your property in that must be created by law, by society. Other philosophers hold that there is no natural property in anything, but that every kind of property is the creation of law, of society, and they argue that in a truly civilized state all property should belong to the community. But Mr. Jenner is none of these. He is quite sure that there is a natural property in everything except ideas, and he believes that an unnatural property in these ideas is justly limited to a certain number of years, because it ought to be. He did not invent this notion, and so he does not claim any unnatural property right in it. A discovery so important to humanity was made by the English legislature some two hundred years ago, and for more than a hundred years the American law has built upon it. As we have noted, you may copyright your book for twenty-eight years, tho you have no natural property in it, and then, because of the hardness of your heart, you may renew your unnatural right in it for fourteen years longer. After that it reverts to the natural state from which you have perverted it and becomes the general prey, as none of the other kinds of property, equally the creatures of society, do."

A BELATED ROMANTIC

ALBERT P. RYDER is one of the "belated romantics" in American art known to comparatively few of his countrymen; almost unknown to Europeans. "I do not know whether our European ignorance," says Mr. Roger P. Fry, "is our own fault or the fault of those American critics who ought to have made clear to us long ago what undeniable genius, what unmistakable inspiration, shine through the work of this artist." Mr. Fry is an English artist and critic of painting first known to America when he was elected curator of paintings of the Metropolitan Museum at the time of the coming of Sir Purdon Clarke, and he has since been made foreign representative, so it will be seen that he is a man whose judgment is entitled to consideration. Ryder belongs, he says, to "the pre-Whistlerian age." "He is the last gleaning of the harvest of 1830; his romanticism has the fervor and heat of the earlier votaries of the movement; he has the unconsciousness and abandonment which one looks for in vain in contemporary art." Poe is the romantic who is mentioned as Ryder's nearest congener. After him this painter, we are told, recalls the earlier romanticists, Shelley, Coleridge, Schubert. Proceeding in an article in *The Burlington Magazine* (New York, April) Mr. Fry enlarges:

"Ryder's genius is essentially akin to that of the lyric poet: it might arise almost at any moment, and in any circumstances; it does not belong particularly to its age or its place; one might almost say that it was independent of the artistic tradition it inherited. Certainly, its effects depend upon no slowly built-up knowledge of technic and construction, no inherited craftsmanship handed on from one generation to another. What Ryder has to say is so entirely personal, so immediately the fruit of his own peculiar humors, that he was bound to find for it a mode of expression equally peculiar and individual. Ryder, of course, belongs quite definitely to his age, and, tho not quite so obviously, to his country; but it is partly by virtue of this very exaggeration of individualism in his art that he does so. So that it seems of little importance to explain, even if I were able to, his genesis and development. One accepts him merely as an isolated phenomenon, a delightful and unexpected freak of his stock. Still, it is impossible not to associate him almost immediately with one other American creator, namely, Edgar Allan Poe, nor to wonder



Courtesy of Sir William Van Horne and "The Burlington Magazine."

CONSTANCE.

From a painting by Albert P. Ryder.

This painting, says Mr. Fry, "has the audacity of conviction, the sheer indifference to all ordinary plausibility, of an inspired vision."

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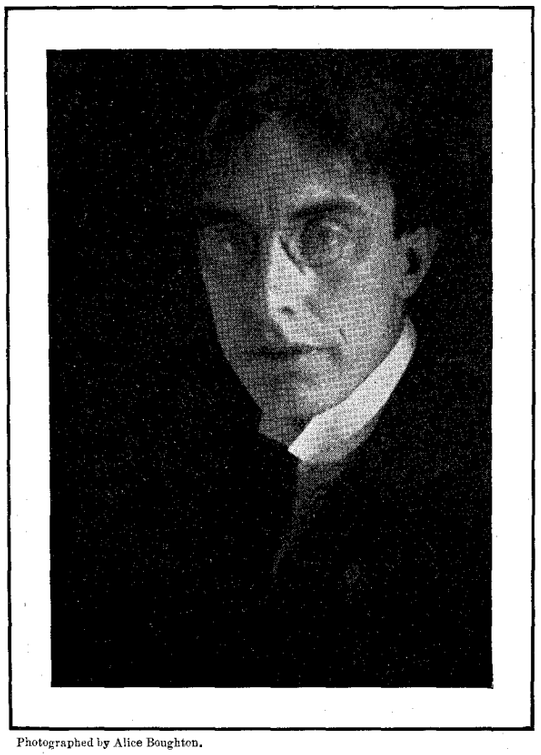
whether similar circumstances, or a similar violence of reaction from them, have been at work in the formation of their kindred spirits."

Writing of the picture called "Constance," based upon the legend



Photographed by Alice Boughton.

ROGER P. FRY,
Formerly curator of paintings at the Metropolitan Museum and now foreign representative of that institution.

of the unhappy woman who with her child was set adrift in an open boat and left to the mercy of wind and wave, he says:

"It has the audacity of conviction, the sheer indifference to all ordinary plausibility, of an inspired vision. It might be dangerous to hazard a guess as to which way the boat is moving, or how it is constructed or can float at all; but there can be no doubt that it is moving forward by some magic spell with the silent swiftness of Alastor's bark 'As one that in a silver vision floats, Beneath the cold glare of the desolate night.' And all this, so comparatively easy to poetry, so difficult to painting with its more specialized vision, is given by a very peculiar method, by a most elaborate and hypersubtle simplification. The actual forms are almost childishly simple, but they have a mass and content essential to the effect they produce.

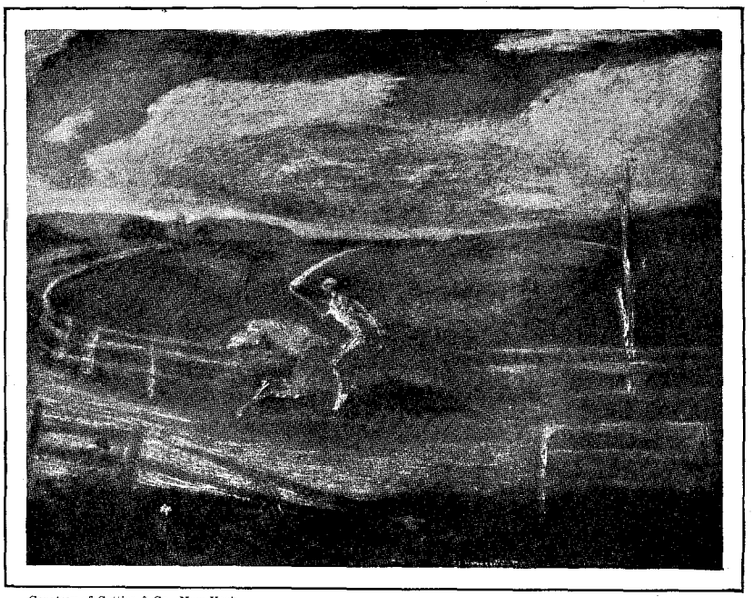
"And this, I take it, is one of the crucial problems of the painter, especially the modern painter, namely, to give a sense of the complexity, infinity, and richness of matter without involving his design with a corresponding complexity of form. Ryder has solved it by painting over and over again, loading his paint sometimes to a dangerous extent, and producing at last a wonderful enameled surface overlying a broken and highly varied impasto. It may be that this peculiar technic, which he has worked out for himself, is also due to a certain tentativeness, almost a hesitation, in his manner, which leads him continually to refine on the idea, changing gradually every element in the design until each part becomes expressive. In any case, the result of this infinitely laborious process is one of great simplicity in the achieved result. The actual units of composition are few, and only by the subtlest perfection of their relation could such a rich content be given by such bare material. Here the placing and shape of the ungainly mass of the boat have clearly been refined upon endlessly—they could not have been arrived at *au premier coup;* but surely the whole design would fall apart or lapse into dulness if it were not for the fine discovery and the exquisite adjustment of the diagonal masses of the nearer clouds giving a drift of motion opposed to the horizontal lines of the distant strata."

Not only legend, but prosaic fact, is potent to evoke visions of almost unreal beauty that this artist revels in. The brief account of a suicide who dealt himself the fatal blow after losing his all on the race-track, so the artist once asserted, is the germinal idea of the picture which Mr. Fry translates into a larger meaning. Thus:

"Here the planning of masses is less deliberate; the whole effect is more elusive; the technic, if I remember right, thinner—it approaches more to the feeling and the handling of Matthew Maris, with whom Ryder has much in common. But this shows, too, his likeness with Poe, for both have the quality of lyrical *macabre*, tho Ryder's have not the perversity of Poe's inventions. This seems to me slighter . . . both in motive and in execution. It is rather by way of a poetical conceit than a deeply-felt poetical truth to give us Death, the racer who has ridden down all rivals and now is condemned to ride round forever, deprived of the dear companionship of his enemy and victim, man. I lay no stress on my interpretation, which as likely as not is wrong; but some such ideas are prompted in my mind by the vague but not serious dread of the cloud arabesque and the admirably thought-out contour of the distant hill."

THE TOLSTOY "JUBILEE" AS A COMEDY OF ERRORS

"TO be or not to be" is the question which Russian admirers of Tolstoy are still asking each other with reference to the much-discust project of a world celebration, next September, of the eightieth birthday anniversary of the great prophet, artist, and moralist of Yasnaia Poliana. The project has already passed through several interesting phases, but nothing, it appears, is yet definitely settled. Originally the idea was to organize a national non-partizan committee, arrange for banquets and meetings in every Russian center, draw up a suitable address, and procure hundreds of thousands of signatures thereto, this address to be "quietly"



Courtesy of Cottier & Co., New York.

DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE.
From a painting by Albert P. Ryder.
The germinal idea of this picture was the suicide of a poor man after losing all his savings on the race-track.

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presented by a small committee to the hero of the occasion in his retreat. In addition a cheap edition of his complete works was to be arranged for in all languages of civilization. English and French committees were organized to cooperate with the Russian promoters of the jubilee. As in the case of the proposed Shakespeare memorial, there were some objections to the whole scheme as needless and un-Tolstoyan, but they made no impression. Suddenly, however, Tolstoy was reminded by an "orthodox" friend that he had been formally excommunicated by the Church and that the celebration would, therefore, give deep offense to all orthodox Russians. This moved him to write to the Moscow committee and ask that the project be abandoned. He said that he had devoted his life to the cause of human love and brotherhood, and that a bitter controversy over his religious views would make for discord and hatred. The committee, after some hesitation, voted to dissolve, and the movement was thus abruptly ended. But that displeased and astonished the "heterodox" Tolstoyans, including L. L. Tolstoy, the son of the novelist-reformer, who wrote to the press that the committee had acted with rather unseemly haste and had taken his father's "impulsive" request too seriously. Now the discussion has been renewed, and some form of celebration may be arranged after all. The suggestions proffered are various and in some instances original. L. L. Tolstoy says, in a letter to the *Novoye Vremya:*

"Personally, I regret that the committee discontinued its activity, first because it might have served the very cause of union and love to which my father has devoted himself, and second because it could have created some beneficial and practical institution for the good of the people—a fund for the famine-stricken peasants, popular reading-rooms and libraries, etc. This could not have been disagreeable to my father. It is not a question of a personal apotheosis, but of a celebration of the ideas and the teachings identified with my father's name."

The disbanded committee itself has issued a statement declaring that any grand international demonstration is out of the question in view of Tolstoy's request, but it adds:

"It has been decided, by way of alternative, to draft a constitution similar to the constitutions of the existing Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, and Poushkin societies, and to found a legal society for the perpetuation of Tolstoy's name and work by means of a museum and publications dealing with his life, career, and literary achievements."

A remarkable idea is put forth by a leading publicist and philosopher, B. Rosanov, in the *Novoye Vremya*. After saying that everything that can be said about Tolstoy has been said, that praise would sound flat and stale, while denunciation of Tolstoy on theology or politics would be futile and wearisome, Rosanov advocates a national tribute of—silence. Not ordinary silence, but organized, impressive, eloquent silence. His plan is thus stated:

"How beautiful it would be if the solemn and in a sense sacred day for Russian literature were honored by simple silence. . . . What I would like is an announcement on the eve of the jubilee that on the morrow no newspaper would be issued. 'We shall think of you and rejoice that you are still with us,' would be the meaning of this silence to Tolstoy. These hours of concentration of the entire reading public on one point, one man, would be beautiful. . . . We are all happier because we are Tolstoy's contemporaries. Recall how all of us debated the chapters of 'Anna Karenina' as they were appearing serially, how excitedly we received 'The Kreutzer Sonata.' For these precious days let us thank him by deliberate, profound silence and concentration of our thoughts on him and his work."

Tolstoy himself, in a letter to a disciple who had been sentenced to a prison term for circulating the "illegal" works of his master, proposed that his anniversary be observed by putting him in jail. This, he said, would give him genuine pleasure and satisfaction. He proceeded as follows:

"To many this will seem a jest, a paradox, and yet it is the simple and unquestionable truth. Nothing would give me keener joy than to be confined for the writings I have given the world, and for which others suffer, in a real jail, a cold, ill-smelling, hungry jail. . . . I have been very happy of late, and I have often thought there was nothing more for me to wish. But now I do wish a term in jail, as a step that would quiet those to whom my work has caused unpleasantness and that would bring me, in my old age, before dying, sincere satisfaction."

The brother of the Premier, A. Stolypine, has advocated a national, non-bureaucratic, and spontaneous celebration, not only for Tolstoy's sake, but to mark the birth of freedom and initiative in Russian society, as all previous celebrations had to be official.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARNOLD'S HOLD ON IMMORTALITY

A NEW generation has arisen since Matthew Arnold died, and its attitude toward that writer affords, it is thought, some intimations of his immortality. English and American papers call attention to the fact that he died twenty years ago this spring, and the amount of comment this fact evokes seems to a writer in the New York *Evening Post* to indicate that his hold upon this generation is as strong as on his own. This is not to say, however, that those books of his which were most often read and quoted in his lifetime are still popular. His religious and political writings have, it is asserted, lost their vitality, because the theses for which they contended, especially that which posited the Bible as literature and not a scientific statement of dogma, "is so fully accepted that it scarcely needs an advocate." If Arnold's prose criticism, which, it is pointed out, we now see to be the most competent of the nineteenth century, should finally go the way of his aforementioned controversial works, it would but follow that of his great predecessors—Coleridge, Dryden, and Wharton. But as a poet his vitality seems both unimpaired and positively increasing, as we see set forth in these words:

"While Arnold was alive, his poetry was much overshadowed by that of Tennyson and Browning. His output was much smaller than theirs; it made relatively little impression on the public. It lacked the pictorial quality, the verbal felicity, the agreeable sentiment, the happy restatement of the current commonplaces which gave Tennyson such wide vogue; on the other hand, it was not obscure and intricate, and therefore offered no excuse for the formation of Arnold clubs. But the lapse of time has only established more firmly the position of Arnold as a poet. Without the factitious aid of special pleaders, his verse has slowly but steadily gained ground. Browning died a year after Arnold, but already it is evident that of the seventeen volumes in the standard edition of Browning's poems, one would contain all that seems destined to immortality. Tennyson is just appearing in a new edition, but a rereading of the old favorites leaves one rather cold. The brilliant phrasing, the dexterity in meters, the nice observation, the appropriate sentiment are all there, but the matter seems rather thin and insubstantial. Indeed, in a comparison of Tennyson, Browning, and himself, Arnold came astonishingly near the mark in a letter to his mother nearly forty years ago (June 5, 1869):

"'It might be fairly urged that I have less poetical sentiment than Tennyson, and less intellectual vigor and abundance than Browning; yet, because I have, perhaps, more of a fusion of the two than either of them, and have more regularly applied that fusion to the main line of modern development, I am likely enough to have had my turn, as they have had theirs.'

"And his poetry is, in truth, having its turn. There are but three volumes of it, but how good it all is! 'Sohrab and Rustum' and 'Tristram and Iseult' are taking their place beside the 'Idylls of the King'; and 'Requiescat,' the 'Forsaken Merman,' 'Dover Beach,' 'The Scholar Gipsy,' 'The Last Word,' and 'Rugby Chapel' are finding their way into the school-books, and thus into the common consciousness of English-speaking peoples. George Eliot's experience—that of all modern poetry Arnold's is that which keeps constantly growing upon her—is becoming the experience of the larger world."

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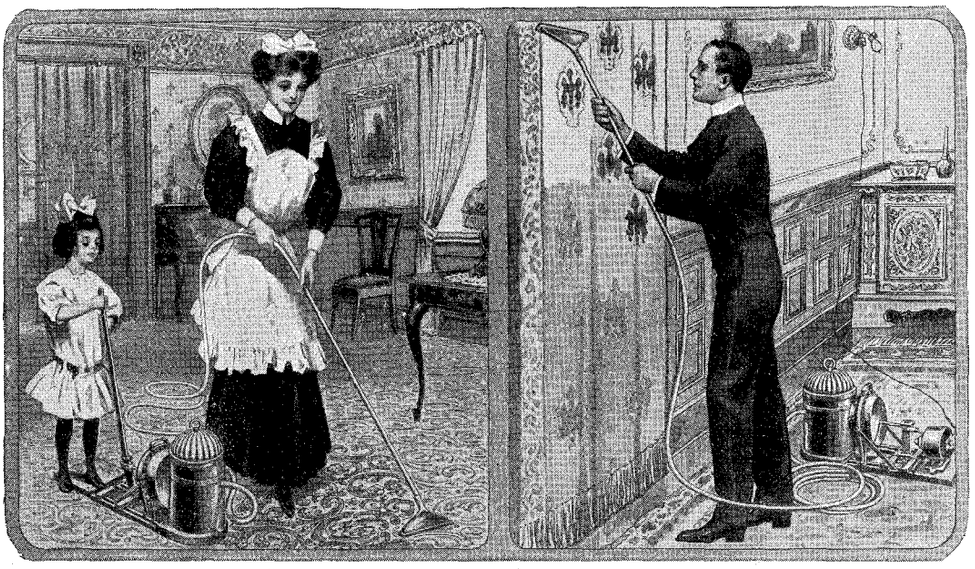

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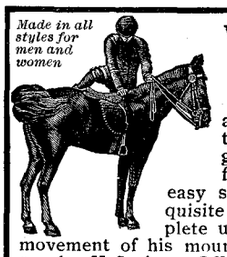

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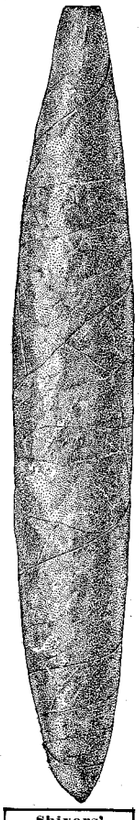

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The Fleet.

BY EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

This is the song of the thousand men who are multiplied by twelve,
Sorted and sifted, tested, tried, and muscled to dig and delve.
They come from the hum of city and shop, they come from the farm and field,
And they plow the acres of ocean now, but, tell me, what is their yield?

This is the song of the sixteen ships to buffet the battle and gale,
And in every one we have thrown away a Harvard or a Yale.
Behold here the powers of Pittsburg, the mills of Lowell and Lynn,
And the furnaces roar and the boilers seethe, but what do their spindles spin?

This is the song of the long, long miles from Hampton to the Horn,
From the Horn away to the Western bay whence our guns are proudly borne.
A flying fleet and a host of hands to carry these rounds of shot!
For behold they have girdled the globe by half, and what is the gain they have got?

This is the song of the Wasters—aye, defenders, if you please,
Defenders against our fellows, with their wasters, even as these,
For we stumble still at the lesson known since ever the years were young,
That the chief defense of a nation is to guard its own hand and tongue.

This is the song of our folly, that we cry out a glad acclaim
At our slaughtering ships, in the shadow of which we should bow our heads in shame.
And we crown men brave who on land and wave fear not to die, but still,
Still first on the rolls of the world's brave souls are the men who fear to kill.

This is the song of *our* smallness (for the fault is not theirs, but ours)
That we chain these slaves to our galley-ships as the symbol of our powers,
That we clap applause, that we cry hurrahs, that we vent our unthinking breath,
For oh, we are proud, that we flaunt this flesh in the markets of dismal death.

—*The Independent* (April 30).

The Orgy on Parnassus.

(*Lines written in my copy of Tennyson.*)

BY WILLIAM WATSON.

You phrase-tormenting fantastic chorus,
With strangest words at your beck and call;
Who tumble your thoughts in a heap before us;—
Here was a bard shall outlast you all.

You prance on language, you force, you strain it,
You rack and you rive it, you twist it and maul.
Form, you abhor it, and taste, you disdain it,—
And here was a bard shall outlast you all.

Prosody gasps in your tortured numbers,
Your metres that writhe, your rhythms that sprawl:
And you make him turn in his marble slumbers,
The golden-tongued, who outsings you all.

Think you 'tis thus, in uncouth contortion,
That Song lives throned above thrones that fall?

For Loss of Appetite
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor. A reliable remedy for the relief of nervousness

Positive Protection

Whether a judge of carpets and rugs, or not, you have positive protection if the name "Whittall" is woven in the back. It insures longest wearing qualities, permanent dyes, and perfection of finish.

WHITTALL'S

CARPETS and RUGS. The name represents the greatest variety of artistic designs, both antique and modern, of exquisite beauty, charm and originality, and a quarter of a century's experience, energy and judgment.

If your dealer does not carry our goods, write and we will send you the name and address of one in your vicinity who does.

Send to-day for free interesting booklet **"How Carpets and Rugs are made, and how to select them."** Address Dept. K.

WHITTALL'S
WORCESTER, MASS.

Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—a New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who are Deaf or Partially Deaf—May Now Be Tested in Your Own Home.

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone on payment of a small deposit. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the *final* selection of a *completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone.*

Electrophone in use: shows less than Eye-Glasses.

This new invention (U. S. Patents Nos. 858, 926 and 855, 453) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear and which, the instant it is applied, *magnifies* the sound waves in such manner as to cause an *astonishing increase* in the *clearness* of *all sounds.* It overcomes the buzzing, roaring ear noises and, also, so *contantly* and *electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural* **unaided** *hearing itself is gradually restored.*

A Millionaire's Opinion

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., Chicago.—I am pleased to say that the Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it *preferable to any.* I can recommend it to all persons who have defective hearing.
M. W. HOYT, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Ave. and River St., Chicago.

Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our *personal test* on deposit offer and list of prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can).

Stolz Electrophone Co., 786 Stewart Bldg., Chicago
Branch Offices:—Philadelphia—Cincinnati—Seattle—Indianapolis—Des Moines—Toronto.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

One burner will give as much light as ten ordinary oil lamps; six 16 candle power electric bulbs—six 16 candle power gas jets or 5 acetylene gas jets. Costs 2 cts. per week. Produces a pure, white, steady, safe light. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

Buy "Kalamazoo Komfort" Now

Enjoy that **luxurious rest** and **relaxation** which gives renewed energy and makes the hot, sultry days **cool** and **delightful.** Be truly **comfortable** when reading, resting or ill. The expense is only nominal. Our **Reclining** chair, **automatically** adjusting itself to every position, will do all this for you. Write us for free trial offer and catalogue No. 77 showing ten models of this chair and sixty other designs of summer furniture. Ask your dealer for **Superior Quality** lawn furniture and make your home **comfortable, attractive** and **distinctive.**

Each Piece Trade-Marked and Guaranteed

KALAMAZOO SLED CO., 523 3rd ST., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Her handmaids are order and just proportion,
And measure and grace, that survive you all.

Are these and their kin proscribed and banished?
Serenely the exiles await recall,
To-morrow return, and find you vanished,
You and your antics and airs and all.

You may flout convention and scout tradition,
With courage as great as your art is small,
Where the kings of mind, with august submission,
Have bowed to the laws that outlast us all;—

But brief is the life of your mannered pages;
Your jargon, your attitudes, soon they pall;
You posture before the scornful ages,
And here was a voice shall outlive you all.

For in vain is the praise of discord sounded,
Under the Muse's mountain wall.
With ritual old she is there surrounded;
Her great decorum rebukes you all.

Her hill is not taken by storm or leaguer;
The cliffs are sheer as the peaks are tall.
She foils in the clefts a pursuit too eager,
And breathlessly followed eludes you all.

She is won as a bride, with reverent wooing,
Not haled by the hair, a captor's thrall:
Such barbarous love is its own undoing:
And here was a bard shall outlast you all.
—*The Fortnightly Review* (London, April).

PERSONAL

The Man Who Will Succeed Bob Evans.—While the name of Charles Stillman Sperry, the man who has been chosen by the Government to complete the globe-circling cruise of the battleship fleet, has not become the household word as has that of Fighting Bob Evans, the new commander is by no means an unknown in naval circles. Graduating at Annapolis in the class of 1866, just after the close of the Civil War, he has gradually worked his way up by tireless service, and he now has the distinction of being the first Rear-Admiral to have an important command who had not fought in the Civil War. A writer in the Deseret *News* thus tells of some incidents of his career:

His start in active service was as romantic as the

CHANGE IN FOOD
Works Wonders in Health

It is worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. "I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion.

"I had been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions and now I am entirely well.

"The whole family like Grape-Nuts, we use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial as you see fit."

The reason this lady was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food, is that it is predigested by natural processes and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order, there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the steam that drives the engine.

When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for instant use.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Reg. Trade Mark.

McCutcheon's
"The Linen Store"

Special Values in Ladies' Outer Garments

Pongee Suits Made of all silk Pongee in a very attractive model, showing full plaited Skirt with fold at bottom, and smart, up-to-date Jacket of medium length. Colors: Natural linen, gray, brown, and all white. Price $28.00.

Tussah and Rajah Silk Suits at $45.00, $48.00 and upwards to $65.00.

White Dress Skirts

Made of all wool Repellant Serge in the new circular gored style with two folds around bottom. Price $8.00. Also French linen skirts in large assortment, at $5.00 to $35.00.

Tailored Made Waists

Scotch Madras and Cheviot, $3.50 to $4.50. Pure linen, $4.50. Dimity, $3.50.

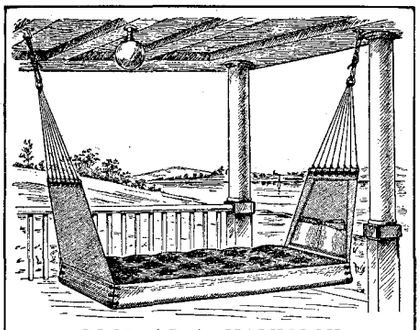
Lingerie Dresses Made of White Swiss with embroidery and lace. Very dainty and stylish. Price $18.00. A number of other attractive styles at $25.00 to $75.00.

Princess Dresses of French Linen White and almost all colors. Price $18.00. Daintily embroidered models at $22.00 and $25.00 and up to $75.00.

Also a very wide assortment of Linen Suits, Skirts and Tailored Jackets, as well as some smart Suits in light weight Wool Materials, Panama, Serge, Voile or Silk, and some very attractive combinations of Silk and Voile.

5th Ave. & 34th St., N. Y. Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

Articles appealing to the women of the best American families will receive careful attention in the 168,000 prominent and prosperous homes in which THE LITERARY DIGEST is a visitor every week in the year.



COOL AS A HAMMOCK —RESTFUL AS A BED

Family Headquarters for Summer Comfort and Repose, Lounging and Sociability

NARRAGANSETT Swinging Couch Hammock

Impossible to spill out, can't sag, instantly adjustable, lasts a life-time. Two can lie on it, four can sit—2½ feet wide by 6 feet long. Convenient pockets to keep papers and books ready to hand.

Reversible tufted mattress in red, green or blue denim, with soft padding both sides, on strong wooden frame in white canvas ends and sides, with best manilla rope attached to 8 suspension points.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you a hammock direct expressage prepaid. Money returned if not as represented. Write for literature G and prices.

D. W. SHOYER & CO.
Manufacturers of the Acme High Art Hammocks
394 Broadway, New York City

IRRIGATED PUBLIC LANDS in Idaho BOOKLET FREE

1224 D First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

6% Land Secured 0 Bonds

at par in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000. Interest paid every six months at American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, issued by the

Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co.

Mortgages on lands lying close to Denver are deposited with the above named Bank as collateral security to the bonds in the ratio of 125 to 100. Also all the property of the Company, estimated worth

SECURITY UNDER THE BONDS **Two to Three Million Dollars**

Consisting of Canals, Reservoirs, Sites, Water Rights, etc.

Trowbridge & Niver Co.
Municipal Bonds
First Nat'l Bank Bldg. **Chicago, Ill.**

Fill out and return this coupon to-day.

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First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send illustrated description of 6% Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co. Bonds.

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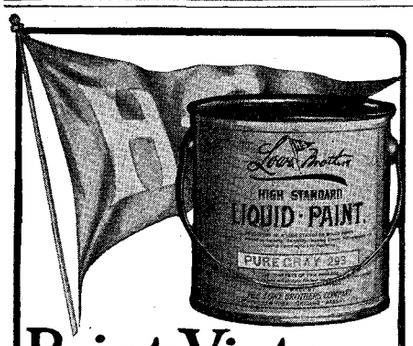

Paint Victory

A victory of any kind is only valuable in proportion to the tangible results you obtain.

You know that accomplishing something that *anyone* else can do is not victory—

—And that applies to paint just as it applies to anything else.

When paint fades, peels, chalks, blisters after six months' wear, it is not a victorious paint.

It is a victorious paint when it stands for three, six, or even more years battle against the weather.

And here's paint that actually wears that long—

Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint

When you want a paint that will give the best possible service—

A paint that will cover more square feet per gallon than any other paint—

A paint that keeps its color—

A paint, that when repainting time comes, leaves a smooth, hard surface and gives you a second job as good as the first—

Then be sure to insist upon "High Standard" Liquid Paint. The "Little Blue Flag" identifies it—it's on every can—for *your protection*. Look for it.

"*Attractive Homes and How to Make Them*"—our free booklet—will tell you what you want to know about decorating your house and arranging your grounds—and will show a Lowe Brothers Paint, Varnish and Enamel for each requirement. Send at once.

The Lowe Brothers Company
Paintmakers—Varnishmakers
DAYTON, OHIO
New York Chicago Kansas City

start of a harrowing dime novel. I never could persuade him to view it in that light, however. Sperry started for the China station on the corvet *Sacramento*. The vessel got along all right until somewhere near the mouth of the Hooghly River on the way to Calcutta, when the ship went ashore in a fog at night and was a total wreck. No lives were lost, and no clothes were saved. All hands came ashore rich only in experience. I doubt if Sperry took his shipwreck any more seriously than a person would who stept in a mud puddle. It was all over as soon as his pajamas got dry.

Those who best know Sperry assert that in placing him in command the navy department will be putting the right man in the right place. This is by no means the first high post of honor to which the admiral has been raised. Several very important positions held by him in years past have been filled with such ability as to place him inevitably in line for any promotion possible. He was for three years president of the Naval War College at Newport. This is the school to which officers of the navy are sent to take postgraduate courses in strategy, tactics, and other subjects in connection with the fighting profession.

When the great Peace and Arbitration Conference was held last summer at The Hague, Admiral Sperry was detached from the War College and sent thither as America's naval representative. As peace commissioner during the famous International Conference he rendered admirable service and materially widened his reputation, so that the new fleet commander is already internationally known. At the close of the arbitration Congress he was ordered home and placed in command of the fourth division of Admiral Evans' fleet, his flagship being the battleship *Alabama*.

Sperry was not in active service afloat during the Spanish-American war, but he occupied a post in which he was able to render more valuable service than would have been the case had he been at sea. He was ordnance officer at the New York navy yard. His work there was of vital importance to the success of the navy in battle. As one of his classmates has said:

"Sperry missed the glory of the Spanish-American War, but he did not miss the hard work of it. To the ordnance officer fall all the details of fitting out the vessels with their entire artillery outfits. There was scarcely a day for more than six months during that period when at least a dozen of the purchased yachts were not at the docks to be armed and started off in a hurry, and not a mistake must be made. This was in addition to the repairs and equipment of the main fleet. I saw Sperry at his work often in those days, and it was a joy to the spirit to see the machine work. There was a tangle in the thread every five minutes, but it came straight in a moment and without a stop in the regular motion of the shuttle. Sperry is going to handle the fleet of battleships in exactly the same way."

Admiral Sperry is known to his brother officers as a thoughtful, brainy man, a "level-headed officer," not impetuous, but prudent and cautious. As a strategist he is said to be excelled by no officer in the entire service. He has been for many years an authority on international law, a qualification which fits him eminently well for the post of commander of a fleet using the seven seas at will.

Some New Stories About General Grant.—Some illuminating facts in connection with the early family life of General Grant have recently been published in the New York *Tribune*. The writer, James B. Morrow, through an interview with Gen. Fred D. Grant, the great Civil War leader's son, brings out the following story:

"Have you personal recollection," I asked the son, "of the farm which your father owned near St. Louis?"

"I remember it very distinctly," General Grant replied. "Indeed, my memory begins with the transfer of my father from the military post in Detroit to Sacketts Harbor. He had returned from the Mexican War and was an officer in the 4th Infantry.

"When my father was ordered to California my mother and I were to live in St. Louis until he established a home and sent for us. But his pay was small, flour was twenty-five cents a pound, and we remained with my grandfather. While playing on

A small piece of ice in this
HAWKEYE
Refrigerator Basket
keeps your lunch cool and palatable throughout the warmest summer day. Neat and durable. Sizes from one to six or more persons. Special basket for Autos. Ask your dealer and write for free book containing new lunch recipes.
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LOOK FOR THE "DIAMOND"
Trade ◆ Mark
which is slightly raised on the surface of all genuine Fast Color Eyelets if you would have
SHOE EYELETS
That Can't Wear "BRASSY"
Genuine Fast Color Eyelets can always be distinguished by the DIAMOND ◆ Trade-Mark. Made with tops of solid color, they always look new. Ask your shoe dealer about them.
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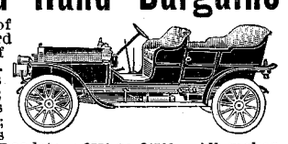
80 Shines 25c

Smaller size—enough for 20 shines—10c. Go to your dealer—if he can't supply, clip out this whole ad as a certificate and we will supply you direct with
Eagle Brand Shoe Cream
Best for black or russet shoes—will not change original color of tan, russet or brown—a pure oil dressing—gives a quick, lasting, waterproof shine. Has a delicate odor, and won't rub off on hands or garments. Comes in glass jar.
American Shoe Polish Co., 210 N. Franklin St., Chicago
Use "Nova"—Best Cleaner for White or any Shade Canvas Shoes.

Second-Hand Bargains



Automobiles of every standard make at half their values. Runabouts $100 to $350; Touring Cars $250 to $1500; Limousines $500 to $2500; Roadsters $750 to $1500. All makes and models including '08 cars. Packard, Peerless, Pierce, Pope-Toledo, Rambler, Ford, Reo, Cadillac and many other makes. Every car guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Special proposition to **good agents.** Complete Catalog on request.
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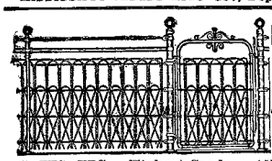

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"Cost Less Than Wood"
LAWN, FARM AND POULTRY FENCES, GATES, ETC. Highest Grade. All Work Guaranteed.
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the long porch at White Haven, the home of my mother's family, late in the summer of 1854, a man drove up in a buggy. Just as he was throwing the laprobe over the dashboard a colored woman ran out of the house and said: 'It's Mr. Grant.' And so it was, but I didn't know him. He had resigned his commission because he couldn't support his family if he stayed in the army.

"My mother had a farm, about a hundred acres, I suppose, and my father, who was an industrious and stirring man, built a log house, cutting the trees and hewing them himself. The house was afterward moved to a park in St. Louis. Now, bear in mind that my father had graduated from West Point, had served in the Mexican War, and had been an officer in the United States Army, yet he sacrificed his career, as he thought, and took up his work in the wilderness, that he might have a home of his own and not be under obligations to Mr. Dent, his father-in-law."

"I have heard that he hauled cordwood to St. Louis and sold it in the streets."

"Yes, both cordwood and short timbers for use in coal mines. He chopped the wood and timbers himself, that he might get a little ready money. But farming was his principal occupation, and his crops were larger and better than were his neighbor's. During the four years he lived in the country he suffered from ague, an obstinate and debilitating form of malaria, and so, with my mother's consent, he traded the farm for a cottage in St. Louis—a very comfortable house, with plenty of ground and a good many fruit-trees.

"With Henry Boggs, a cousin by marriage, he went into the business of collecting rents and selling real estate, but he was not fitted for an undertaking of that character. The country had just gone through a commercial panic, and my father couldn't be harsh and turn persons behind in their rent out of their homes and into the street. He would have been the last man in the world to press or threaten a debtor. Altho he scarcely made more than a living, if he did so well as that, we children saw no indications of hard times in our family. My mother had three slaves, two women and a man, gifts from her father, and they lived with us.

"My other grandfather, Jesse R. Grant, was then living in Covington, Ky. He owned tanneries at Portsmouth, on the Ohio River; had a large leather store at Galena, in Illinois, a branch store at La Crosse, in Wisconsin, and, I think, another store somewhere in Iowa. My Missouri grandfather—and he owned an estate of many hundreds of acres himself—thought my Ohio or Kentucky grandfather a rich man. 'Old Mr. Grant,' I once heard him say, 'must be worth $150,000.' Anyway, my Grandfather Grant was advancing in years and wanted to

HANG ON

Coffee Topers as Bad as Others

"A friend of our family who lived with us a short time was a great coffee drinker and a continual sufferer with dyspepsia. He admitted that coffee disagreed with him, but you know how the coffee drinker will hold on to his coffee, even if he knows it causes dyspepsia.

"One day he said to me that Postum Food Coffee had been recommended and suggested that he would like very much to try it. I secured a package and made it strictly according to directions. He was delighted with the new beverage, as was every one of our family. He became very fond of it and in a short time his dyspepsia disappeared. He continued using the Postum and in about three months gained twelve pounds.

"My husband is a practising physician and regards Postum as the healthiest of all beverages. He never drinks coffee, but is very fond of Postum. In fact, all of our family are, and we never think of drinking coffee any more." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Dissect my Razor

The "GILLETTE"

Observe its convenience—its perfection in every detail.

Figure out how much time and money you can save by adopting the "Gillette" habit.

You will then know why over two million men are proclaiming the superiority of the "Gillette."

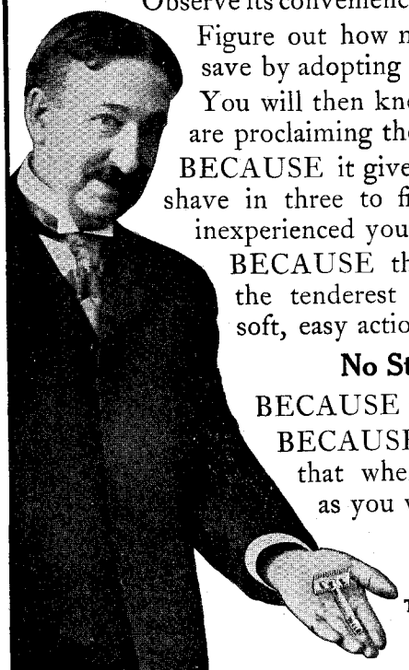
BECAUSE it gives you a clean, comfortable, safe shave in three to five minutes—no matter how inexperienced you are.

BECAUSE the harshest beard, though on the tenderest skin, willingly yields to the soft, easy action of the keen "Gillette" blade.

No Stropping—No Honing.

BECAUSE the holder lasts a lifetime.

BECAUSE its blades are so inexpensive that when dull you throw them away as you would an old pen.



King C. Gillette

The Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of a triple silver-plated holder, 12 double-edged flexible blades—24 keen edges, packed in a velvet-lined leather case, and the price is $5.00.

Combination Sets from $6.50 to $50.00

Ask your dealer for the "Gillette" to-day. If substitutes are offered, refuse them, and write us at once for our booklet and free trial offer.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY

240 Times Building, New York — 240 Kimball Building, BOSTON — 240 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago

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NO STROPPING NO HONING

FOR THE DEAF

ACOUSTICON

Enables the deaf to hear instantly and its continued use often restores the natural hearing; no trumpet or unsightly apparatus. Write us to-day and learn how **you can thoroughly test it before purchasing.** In use in hundreds of churches and theatres and public buildings at Washington. *Booklet on request.*

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"Get There"

at a price to suit you direct for a

BLACK MOTOR BUGGY

Built for country roads, hills and mud. Engine—10 H. P., 2 cylinders, air cooled, chain drive rear wheels, double brake. Speed 2 to 25 m. per hr.—30 miles on 1 gal. of gasoline. Highest quality finish, workmanship and materials. Absolutely safe and reliable. **Write for Book No. A- 159**

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Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading Sectional Bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities, combined with our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enables us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PAID $1.00 PER SECTION AND UP

Send for our latest Catalogue No. 23, in which we illustrate the different grades from neatly finished Solid Oak to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets

New York Office—Flatiron Building

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For ten cents in stamps or coin, to pay cost of packing and mailing, we will send you enough

Barrington Hall The Steel-Cut Coffee

to make eight cups of delicious coffee—together with this beautiful, frosted, aluminum graduate, designed for measuring (rather than guessing) the amount of dry coffee to be used.

⅓ Actual Size

READ MR. E—'S EXPERIENCE:

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10, '08.

Baker & Co.—My wife asks me to tell you that she received the useful little aluminum coffee measure and sample of Barrington Hall yesterday and that she tried it on us this morning. Let me say that Barrington Hall pleases us so much that I stepped at our grocer's (I enclose his card) to order a can and found that he does not sell it. Please take the matter up with him and in the meantime let us know where we can buy it. J. O. E.

BARRINGTON HALL is pure, high-grade coffee, prepared by our patented process—a common-sense method of treating the berry whereby the substances which add nothing to its flavor and healthfulness are removed, and the coffee flavor is preserved to a remarkable degree.

By our **SPECIAL PROCESS** all dust and the bitter cellulose skin, evidently placed by nature around the heart of the berry to protect it—certainly not intended for human use—are removed and thrown away; and when you buy a pound of Barrington Hall you get a pound of the best part of the coffee berry only.

"Steel-Cut" means that the coffee is cut (not ground) into fine, even particles. This cutting does not crush the little oil cells as does grinding, and the rich, aromatic oil (Food Product), which makes coffee flavor, is preserved. This explains why a pound of Barrington Hall makes 15 to 20 cups more of perfect, full-strength coffee than will the same weight of ordinary coffee.

PRICE: 35c. to 40c. per pound according to locality. Packed in sealed tins only. If your grocer tries to sell you something "just as good," he has his own interest, not yours, in mind. Write us, and we can tell you how and where to get Barrington Hall. If you accept an imitation, please do not judge our coffee by it.

Address our nearest office

124 Hudson Street New York City or **244 N. Second Street Minneapolis, Minn.**

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distribute his property. It was arranged that my father and his two brothers should manage the tanneries and stores, each to be paid $60 a month for his services, and place the profits of the business in a trust fund for their three sisters. When the accumulated profits amounted to the value of the tanneries and stores the brothers were to have the physical property and the sisters the income from the money in trust.

"We moved to Galena and took a good house. The three slaves, of course, were left behind, because Illinois was a free State. It has been said that my father was poor and that he was a failure in the leather business at Galena. His achievements as a soldier and his election to the Presidency caused the world to draw a violent, altho friendly, contrast between his life in Missouri and Illinois and his career on the battlefield and in Washington. As a matter of fact, the Grants were very well situated in Galena. Our home was large enough for us and for our relatives, many of whom came from a distance as visitors. We had dinner parties, and my parents, in turn, were guests of the principal families. My mother, I know, kept two servants.

"I recall that I was disgusted because I couldn't go barefooted like other boys, and that, instead of a hickory shirt and one suspender, I had to wear a waist, which I buttoned to my short trousers. My father bought us a good many toys and I had the fastest sled in town, and the only one that was made in Chicago. Father spent his evenings at home and read newspapers, magazines, and books to the family. Frequently he would go to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa to sell leather and make collections. He traveled in a covered wagon, which had springs and contained a bed and cooking utensils. Sometimes I accompanied him, taking my shotgun along. When we came to a field of stubble that had signs of quails he would stop the horses and teach me how to shoot. He also taught me how to swim, wading in the water with his hand under my chin.

"The store building in Galena was four stories high, and was packed with goods. Behind it was the harness factory, which extended to the next street. There was also a large stock of carriage hardware. Father has said that he was a clerk in those days, but he was much more; in time he would have been a partner in the business. I recollect that his salary of $60 a month was less than he really required, and that several gifts of money to my mother from her family in St. Louis helped him considerably. The largest, I think, was about $100. Grandfather Grant was at no time a very liberal man. We lived in Galena for eleven months and then my father went away to the war."

"Had he foreseen that there would be war?"

"Oh, yes. He talked rather freely in the family as soon as it was known that Lincoln had been elected, and he predicted that some of the Southern States would secede. The Dents, in St. Louis, were rebels. He wrote to them, expressing his sympathy, regretting the coming conflict, but telling them that the South would be whipt. In the evening of the day on which President Lincoln made his first call for troops a public meeting was held in Galena, at which father presided. He never went to the leather store after that meeting to put up a package or do any other business."

"Did you ever see President Lincoln?"

"Oh, certainly. I first saw him when I went to Washington with my father, who had been called there to receive his commission as lieutenant general. I fancy I am the only person living who was present at the meeting. General Horace Porter may have been there, but as to that I am not certain. We were shown into the Cabinet room and saw the President at a long table, with Secretary Seward at his right and Secretary Stanton at his left. Mr. Lincoln arose, shook hands with my father, and then introduced him to all the members of the Cabinet. The President read his speech of presentation and father read his thanks from a paper which he took from his pocket."

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A reporter on the New York *Sun* recently asked Miss Giles to tell how she happened to engage in this career, and of her first business experiences. She said:

It was my good fortune to be associated in business with one of the finest men in New York City, and to him, I am very frank to say, I owe all my success. He was a cereal statistician and his office is now scarcely a stone's throw away. He could look ahead and see the possibilities of my career, and so was insistent upon my making my own way.

I started in with him as a clerk at $8 a week ruling slips such as these, upon which were written the reports of the cereal crops. From this point I rose from one position to another, each time the added responsibility carrying with it an increase in salary.

One of the proudest moments in my career was when I was entrusted with the key of the letter box. It seemed to me then that I had risen quite as far as I possibly could. I took great pains in laying out and arranging the cards on the desk according to States and counties, so that when my employer came he would find all ready for him. It was also my duty to see that the subscribers all received their copies of the farm papers which we sent out with the reports.

After a while I was promoted to tabulating the reports and finally to figuring, and eventually went so far as to make my own calculations, and you can imagine this made me feel quite important. The thing I dreaded most of all was the composition of the report from the material at hand. I used to worry about that more than anything else, but since I have been in business for myself and write the report from my own calculations it holds no terrors for me.

I got along nicely until after I had been receiving a salary of $25 a week for some time, when I got restless and wanted, yet feared, to branch out for myself. I decided I had got in a rut and needed something heroic to bring me out of it.

One day I went to my employer and made a suggestion about the business which, as I look back upon it now, I see was none of my affairs. I also wanted a raise in salary. My employer looked up suddenly.

"You are dissatisfied," he said.

"Oh, no," I returned quickly, having in mind a man in the office who had been discharged the week previously for this very reason, and thinking that I had certainly thrown all the fat in the fire by my impetuosity.

"Yes," he returned, "you are dissatisfied, and I don't want any one in my employ who feels that way."

I insisted I was not dissatisfied, only that I felt I had got in a rut and wanted to get out of it. Then I added, "I hope some day to go in for myself."

My employer stared hard at me, but didn't say much and the matter was dropt. I went back to my desk feeling that somehow I had made a fearful mess of things and in all probability would be discharged.

I felt ready to cry, and not daring to talk further on the subject I went home to mother as fast as I could get there and had a good cry. But mother said: "It'll be all right. Don't worry. Just go ahead and do the best you can and it will come out all right."

This in a measure soothed me for the time being. But on the second morning—the day following was Decoration Day—I went down to the office in fear and trembling and there, just as I expected, on my desk lay that official envelope that I had been dreading.

I opened the letter and read it. It said: "If you wish to go into business for yourself it seems best that you do it now." Well, everything got black

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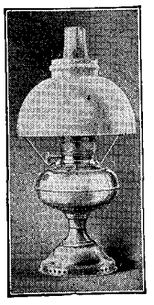

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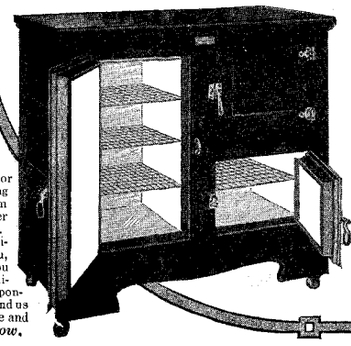

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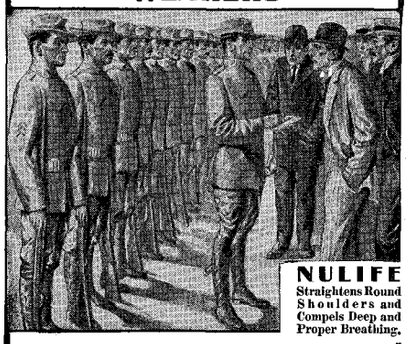

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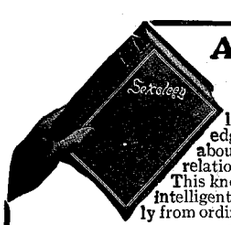

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before me. The worst had come. Finally I plucked up courage to ask my employer when he wanted me to leave.

"Leave?" he said. "I don't want you to leave. I want you to stay right here. You want to go in for yourself, don't you? Well, here is your opportunity."

I thought it over, then pointed out that that would scarcely be feasible for the reason that others, knowing I had been in this man's employ, might think I favored him in affording him advance information concerning the reports. He agreed that I was right.

I had some $400 belonging to him for the yearly subscriptions of the farm papers. Before I had a chance to return it he said, "You take that as my contribution toward your success."

My employer became my first subscriber and has since continued as such, tho to-day I have subscribers all over the world, even so far away as Bombay, India.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Double-crossed.—THE DAFFODIL—"Great petals! Rosey, old chap, what happened you? Got the spotted fever?"

THE ROSE (fiercely)—"I've been Burbanked, that's all."—*Puck.*

Experience Enough.—"Your mistress tells me, Jane, that you wish to leave and become an attendant at a lunatic asylum of all places. Why, what experience have you had?"

"Well, sir, I've been here three years."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

PROFESSOR—"I certainly must get this umbrella reframed."—*Jugend* (Munich).

Simple Art Rules.—The Munich *Jugend* has discovered five new signs by which to detect the school to which a painter belongs: (1) If he paints the sky gray and the grass black, he belongs to the good old classical school; (2) if he paints the sky blue and the grass green, he is a realist; (3) if he paints the sky green and the grass blue, he is an impressionist; (4) if he paints the sky yellow and the grass purple, he is a colorist; (5) if he paints the sky black and the grass red, he shows possession of great decorative talent.—*Christian Register.*

Referring to the Rib.—WOMAN-SUFFRAGE ADVOCATE (to Speaker Cannon)—"I maintain that woman has always been the prime factor in this world."

UNCLE JOE (blandly)—"Oh, I don't know. In the very beginning woman was only a side issue."—*Judge.*

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Parlous Times.—"A man has to draw it fine these days."

"What do you mean?"

"Staying ten minutes after office hours each day will probably make a good impression, but staying fifteen is liable to excite suspicion that you are monkeying with your books."—*Kansas City Journal.*

No Chance to Talk.—MRS. CRIMSONBEAK—"John, you yawned twice while we were calling on that lady."

MR. CRIMSONBEAK—"Well, dear, you didn't expect me to keep my mouth closed all the time, did you?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Way They Do It.—The scientists are finding out many things about ancient nations, some of which may be true and some not. Inference is often advanced as fact. Guesses grow into possibilities, and possibilities into probabilities and probabilities into certainty. Dr. M. G. Kyle tells a story which illustrates one method of argument. An Assyriologist boasted to an Egyptologist that "the Assyrians understood electric telegraphy because we have found wire in Assyria." "Oh," said the other, "we have not found a scrap of wire in Egypt, therefore we know the Egyptians understood wireless telegraphy."—*Home Herald.*

Stage Presence of Mind.—THE VILLAIN (when the cartridge failed to explode).—"Take that lead pill in your heart-rt, curr-se you! By George! What a wonderful invention these new noiseless guns are!"—*Puck.*

Experienced.—"Never mind, dear," he said, reassuringly, as she raised her sweet face from his shoulder, and they both saw the white blur on his coat; "it will all brush off."

"Oh, Charlie," she burst out, sobbing, hiding her face again upon his whitey shoulder; "how do you know?"—*Somerville Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 3.—Thirty persons are arrested in Calcutta on charges of being implicated in a plot to overthrow British rule in India and murder officials. Major General Sir James Willcocks routs the Afghan bands advancing through Khyber Pass.

It is reported from Lisbon that the Government has decided not to prosecute those implicated in the assassination of the King and Crown Prince, owing to the prominence of the persons involved.

May 7.—Premier Asquith presents the budget to the House of Commons; he recommends that old-age pensions be provided from the national treasury and that the duty on sugar be reduced.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

May 1—The Federal Treasury statement for April shows an excess of expenditures over receipts of nearly $16,000,000.

May 5.—Union Pacific stockholders authorize the directors to issue $100,000,000 in bonds.

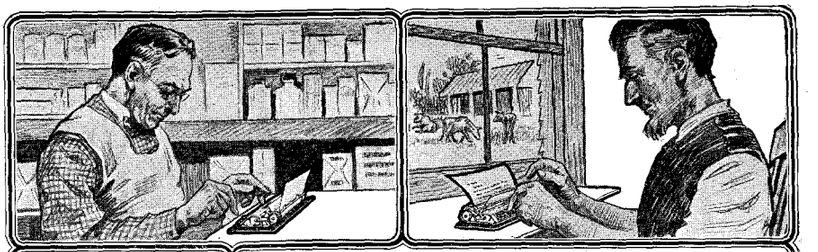
May 6.—The battleship fleet arrives at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON.

May 2—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill is passed by the Senate.

A bill appropriating $250,000 for relief of sufferers from tornadoes in the South is passed by the House.

May 6.—A Child Labor Bill for the District of Columbia is passed by the Senate.



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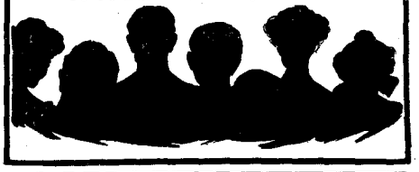

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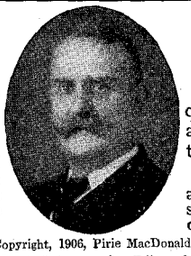

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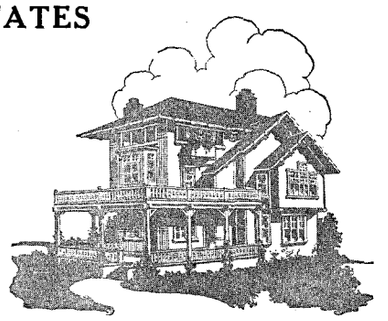

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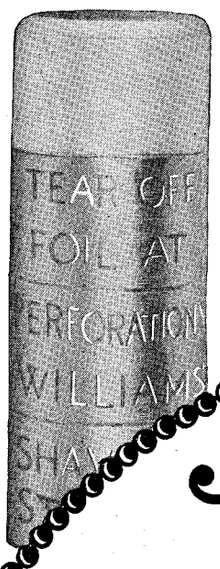

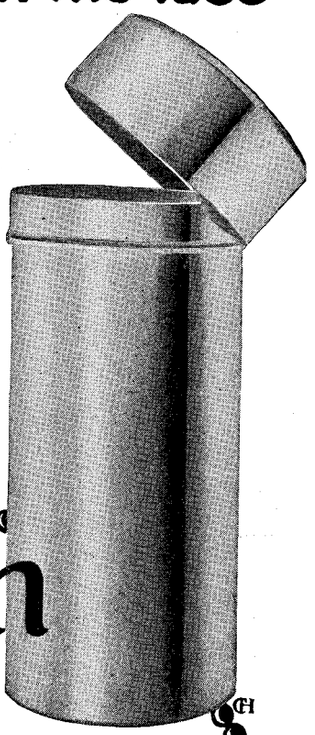

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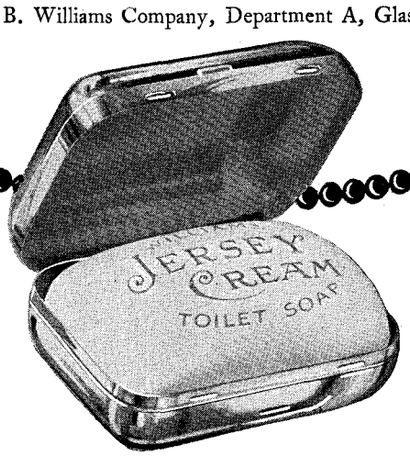

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